

Bringing history into accord with the facts in the tradition of Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes

THE BARNES REVIEW

A JOURNAL OF NATIONALIST THOUGHT & HISTORY

VOLUME XIII NUMBER 4

JULY/AUGUST 2007

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John Brown & Nat Turner: Psychopaths

And why we're taught they're heroes

DR. E. MICHAEL JONES:

Traditional Catholic author, scholar
openly challenges Christian Zionists,
pro-Israel political & religious machine

LADY MICHELE RENOUF:

Classy champion of free speech
offers her thoughtful comments from
the Iran Holocaust Conference in Teheran

UNLEASHING THE FIRESTORM:

The criminal use of incendiaries on civilians in WWII

Herbert Hoover:

The ultimate humanitarian

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Iran, one of the last bastions of real freedom of speech—untouched by the Zionist-inspired disease of political correctness—held a conference on what is commonly known as "the holocaust" in December of 2006, in defiance of the global power of Zionism. Lady Michele Renouf, herself a tireless activist for truth and justice, presented this lecture there, and candidly questioned the whole idea that some peoples are chosen while others are unchosen by God. She also called on Christian leaders to uphold the New Testament and stop kowtowing to Israel. . . .

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Who are the real terrorists? The U.S. government and British government today are self-appointed leaders of a so-called "war on terrorism," but they only need to look in a mirror to see the worst culprits. In World War II, for example, the Anglo-Saxon governments did not hesitate to subject the civilian populations of Germany to firestorms—horrible hurricanes of flames that destroyed entire cities, melting men, women and children, not to mention Allied prisoners of war. Now recognized by many for what it really was—the worst war crime ever committed—the firestorming of militarily unimportant cities is examined here by Revisionist historian Daniel W. Michaels. . . .

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JOAQUIN BOCHACA

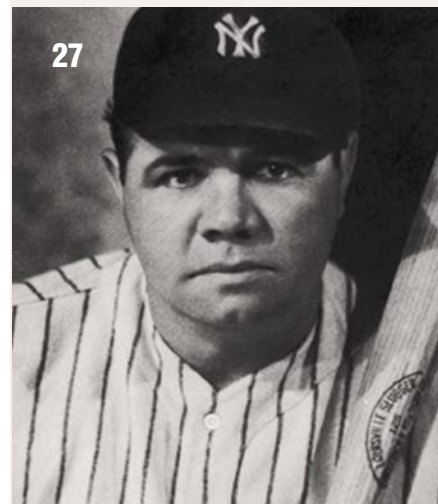
The enemies of Germany, who are in fact the enemies of most of mankind, controlled the money systems of the 1930s. Germany, however, was able to beat the bankers by instituting alternative methods of running an economy, turning the tables on those bankers, moneylenders and parasites who suck the financial lifeblood from the common man. . . .

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TBR has good news and bad news to report. First, the bad news. The U.S. Postal Service, upon which every periodical in America is dependent for delivery, has decided to raise its foreign delivery rates so high, we are concerned that our foreign subscribers and book buyers may find it too expensive to continue to patronize TBR. For instance, the European postage on Arthur Kemp's large book, *March of the Titans: A History of the White Race*, which weighs about four pounds, will go from about \$11 to \$30 when mailed to most destinations in Europe. (Oddly, we could mail it to Japan for just \$27.50.) For foreign subscribers, there is no more "surface mail" mailing option, so the cost of one year of TBR will rise from \$58 to \$80 across the globe except for Canada and Mexico. Those subscription rates will only rise from \$58 to \$65. (Previous increases in postal rates already prevent foreign subscribers from receiving the *TBR Newsletter*. However, anyone can download the newsletter for free at barnesreview.org.)

It's all very confusing, really, and perhaps purposefully so.

Who will these rate hikes affect the most? As reported in *American Free Press* newspaper of May 7, 2007, #19, a secret closed door deal between the USPS and Time Warner (representing the mega-publishers) resulted in an agreement to raise mailing rates for smaller publishers, but not necessarily the "big boys."

This all smells of a plot to stop the exchange of information between Europe and the United States (and other continents too). I need not remind you it is only the small, independent publishers like TBR that send politically incorrect (historically correct) information to Europe from America in the first place. Are European and American Thought Police and the USPS working hand in hand to halt forever the intercontinental exchange of printed Revisionist information on the holocaust, the Talmud, Zionism, war guilt, Israeli crimes, WWII etc etc between America and Europe specifically? TBR could very well be the only printed source on "tough" subjects for many foreigners whose nations ban the publication and dissemination of politically and historically charged material within their borders. Additionally, Dr. Robert Faurisson reported in TBR's January/February 2006 issue that the UN was working to ban Revisionism all together. Is that the ultimate goal? Is that what these rate hikes and secret deals are all about? We shall see.

Now here's the good news: inside this issue of TBR is a collection of hardhitting articles covering topics that are considered "too hot" for 99% of the news and history publications now in circulation. And, in response to the above news about foreign subscription rates, TBR is now considering other options of getting information to foreign subscribers, bypassing the USPS all together. By the way, if you have any questions about S&H on products going to foreign destinations, call TBR at 951-587-6936, drop us a letter or email tbrca@aol.com. ♦

PAUL ANGEL, ASSISTANT MANAGING EDITOR

TBR 'ANCIENT ISRAEL' ARTICLE CHALLENGED

Once in awhile we get a letter so interesting and so learned that we think about mentioning it on the editorial page. We have always resisted the temptation to do so, but with this issue of TBR we decided to do it. So without further ado, here it is:

It was disappointing to see John Tiffany sully your magazine with ill informed paranoid drivel. It is obvious that he is wholly unfamiliar with Near East studies in the Levant (i.e., "Biblical Archeology"). If he had even a cursory knowledge of what he was talking about he would never speak of anything resembling a consensus in the field or that there is a conspiracy silencing the "minimalists." It is even laughable that he states that colleges have been reluctant to teach the minimalist point of view and that "history buffs" are unable to get past the court historians' fraudulent teachings which drown out all other voices. What planet is he on?

Minimalists have dominated colleges for decades. In fact, no archeologist is what he termed a Biblical inerrantist. Archeologists take it as an insult to be linked to those in the 1800s who sought to "prove" the Bible through archeology. If the only choice is between minimalists and inerrantists, then all archeologists are minimalists. The true controversy is between those who think that the Bible should be given less credit than other ancient works (the minimalists) and those who think it should be considered no different than works like the *Iliad*. There has been a tug-o-war between the two sides over the years filled with lively debate. If any side were court historians it would be the minimalists for it is the Jews who are pushing minimalism the most (Tiffany's beloved Frank Cross is even a convert to Judaism).

If he ever picked up an issue of *Biblical Archaeology Review* (BAR) he'd see a popular magazine, geared toward the layman, which regularly gives air to the minimalists (in fact, the March/April 2007 issue had an article on why Jews don't care if the Old Testament is historically accurate; this

same article had William Dever outing himself as a Jew). With the wide availability of BAR, Tiffany's claim that minimalist teachings "have not been easily accessible to the general public" sounds like the words of an ultra paranoid conspiracy nut who refuses to accept facts which get in the way of what he wants to believe.

Tiffany's articles were riddled with errors. His contention that Jericho was unoccupied during the supposed Israelite invasion is easily disproved. That claim was made by one of the initial excavators who overruled the judgment of her colleague and fellow excavator, Garstang. Kenyon's disputing of Garstang's dating of Jericho's destruction to the 15th century B.C. was made wholly without published evidence while Garstang's dating was fully supported by thoroughly published and peer reviewed pottery finds in the destruction levels. All the weight of evidence is in favor of a destruction at the time of the supposed Israelite invasion. The facts supporting this finding have been clearly established in scholarly articles since 1990 by archeologist Bryant G. Wood.

Tiffany's claim that there is no support outside of the Bible that Israelites invaded the Levant is also disingenuous. Excavations at Hazor show destruction at the time of Joshua—burnt with fire as the Bible says. Excavations at Khirbet el Maqatir, the probable location of Ai (et-Tell is an alternate location for Ai but does not fit the narrative description), also show destruction at the time of Joshua with fire.

Is it all a coincidence that three centers were destroyed and set ablaze in the 15th century B.C., when the Bible says the Israelites were invading, pillaging, and setting ablaze those same cities? Historians are supposed to be unbiased. It is obvious that Tiffany's hatred of Zionism (which is odd considering that his argument about the value of Scripture is uniquely Jewish) has colored his judgment and forced him to ignore evidence against his political bias.

Tiffany's overwhelming ignorance of the issues involved

(Continued on Page 45)





ON THE COVER: One of hundreds of paintings and drawings of John Brown displays some ubiquitous features. Brown is universally shown with an intense (sometimes maniacal) look in his eyes, a huge white beard and the thick hair on his head standing straight up as if he'd been hit by a bolt of lightning. Brown thought he was a man made in the mold of Old Testament prophets sent to bring wrath upon those whom he—as God's instrument—determined deserved harsh judgment. In truth, he was nothing more than a capricious psychopathic killer in the mold of Charles Manson.

ABOVE: In his 1831 *Confessions*, Nat Turner said: "In my childhood a circumstance occurred which made an indelible impression on my mind, and laid the groundwork of that enthusiasm which has terminated so fatally to many. . . . [T]rifling as it may seem, it was the commencement of that belief which has grown with time. . . . Being at play with other children, when three or four years old, I was telling them something, which . . . had happened before I was born. I stuck to my story, however. . . . Others being called on were greatly astonished, knowing that these things had happened, and caused them to say . . . I surely would be a prophet. . . . Knowing the influence I had obtained over the minds of my fellow servants . . . by the communion of the spirit, whose revelations I often communicated to them . . . I now began to prepare them for my purpose." Many would say the "lord" or spirit that spoke to Turner, if anything more than a delusion, was the devil, based on the atrocities he led his followers to commit. This drawing shows Turner preaching his message in the forest to other slaves.

Bias in Academia

And the Cases of Nat Turner & John Brown

TOO MANY PROFESSORS INDOCTRINATE their students with establishment and anti-truth ideology. Institutions of higher learning should not teach students what to think but how to think. Students are not paying for the subjective opinions of uninformed professors. Students cannot get a good education if professors are only telling half the story. All Americans need to defend the right of students to get an education and not just be force-fed prepackaged doctrines. For example, students are told Nat Turner was the black Spartacus, veritably another Patrick Henry. How should students really regard this historical figure? What about the “other side of the story”? Or how about John Brown—was he a martyred saint, or a murdering psychopath? The following article is a transcription of the speech given by Prof. Ray Goodwin of Victoria, Texas at the 2006 TBR Labor Day conference in Washington, D.C.

BY PROF. RAY GOODWIN

Bias, of course, is a predisposition or prejudice and is inherent in every one of us because we are human. Our biases are predicated on many factors, including age, religion, sex, upbringing etc. These things will color perceptions; yet it is possible to strive to minimize bias.

Many doctors still take a form of the Hippocratic oath. Historians should take a similar oath—a personal oath to rid themselves, as thoroughly as they can, of any bias when they write a history text or paper, when they give lectures, when they teach.

The textbook I was assigned to use at Victoria College was written by a Pulitzer prizewinner named Irwin Unger. Mr. Unger is a product of New York’s educational system; and I am sure there are some highly qualified and fine universities in New York. But Mr. Unger’s biases certainly came through in that textbook—a definite geographical bias and possibly a racial one. Both had a bearing on his interpretation of the misnamed “civil war,” and both biases have played a part in today’s prevailing outlook on race and the civil rights movement.

There are dozens of examples of bias in today’s texts and classroom instruction, certainly not limited to those

cited herein. And to be honest, I doubt I could write a history of the War Between the States without my own Southern bias being evident. That comes from my belief that truth and justice lie in that direction, of course.

I found myself clashing with Unger’s book, greatly. Actually that was a good thing—because I was able to give my students a different perspective.

I would like to cite some textbook examples. Example No. 1 out of the Unger textbook is the Nat Turner slave rebellion, which took place in Southampton County, Virginia in August of 1831.

Turner said he was called on by the Holy Spirit to do what he did. And the Holy Spirit, he said, told him to kill all whites. So he told his followers to do just that, and to spare no one. Joseph Travis was the owner of Nat Turner at the time this took place. (He was Turner’s third owner—and a very kind man.)

At 2 a.m. on August 21, 1831, Turner and three others entered the Travis home and killed all five members of that family. Travis and his wife were hacked to death with an axe, and their infant son stabbed to death in his cradle. Thus began an orgy of murder over the next few days that would terrify all Southern whites.

Turner and his fellow murderers went down the road on an extended killing spree, and more and more follow-



Shown is the arrest of the elusive Nat Turner, 30. Supported by about 60 followers armed with guns, clubs, axes and swords, Turner had launched the bloodiest slave revolt in American history. Visiting a reign of terror on farmhouses in Virginia, Turner's small army murdered 57 men, women and children, all of them white, before being overwhelmed by militia. At the Waller farm, Turner's followers murdered Levi Waller, his wife and their 10 children. At the Vaughan farm,

they shot to death an aged widow, her daughter-in-law, and her 15-year-old son. As word of the rampage spread, hundreds of frightened whites converged on the town of Jerusalem, seeking the protection of the 250 federal troops who had been dispatched from Richmond. Turner's rebellion lasted just 48 hours, although Turner himself was not apprehended by state officials until almost two months later, on October 30, hiding out in the woods.

ers joined them, the group eventually reaching more than a hundred. As Turner and his band went from farm to farm slaughtering unsuspecting whites, children were the group that suffered the most casualties and arguably the most brutal deaths.

Probably the worst aspect of that whole slave rebellion happened the next day, Tuesday, August 22, 1831. Turner and many of his henchmen came upon a school. There were 11 children there—the oldest being 11 years old.

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The butchers proceeded to murder the teacher in front of the children and then took those children, beheaded them; stacked their bodies in front of the schoolhouse; and tossed their heads back into the schoolroom. One little girl survived by hiding in the chimney.

Whites killed in the grisly rebellion included 25 children, 18 women and 14 men.

Word got back to the Virginia authorities, and the militia went after the killers and finally caught up with them. Of course, they saw the carnage along the way. Imagine what the sight of those abused bodies did to those men.

Turner's followers were soon captured, but it took about six weeks or so to finally catch Turner himself. He hid out well.

The local authorities put him on trial and executed him. Someone skinned his body afterward as an example to any who might attempt another such massacre.

That in essence was the Nat Turner slave rebellion.

The state of Virginia executed 55 of his followers.

Many more were sentenced to some form of banishment. A few were acquitted. The state reimbursed the slaveholders for their lost slaves.

In the hysterical climate that followed the rebellion, close to 200 blacks, many of whom had nothing to do with it, were murdered by white mobs. Slaves as far away as North Carolina were accused of having a connection with the insurrection and were tried and executed. Thus Turner's action caused the immeasurable suffering of his own people. This fact is always ignored, of course.

Virginia considered abolishing slavery, but instead chose to adopt a suppressive and restrictive policy against black people, both slave and free. Because of the actions of Turner, educating slaves was outlawed.

If there were a modern-day parallel to Turner and his followers, probably the closest thing would be the Charles Manson family or any of numerous other serial killers.

How does Mr. Irwin Unger present the affair in his textbook? Unger writes (352): "Turner, a slave foreman and preacher inspired by the Bible, decided to strike a blow for freedom." Note the use of the phrase, "inspired by the Bible." I mean, who could argue with that? I have no idea what "Bible" Mr. Unger was referring to, but the ones I have read say something about "Thou shalt not kill." And "decided to strike a blow for freedom"? When an 18- or 19-year-old student reads such words, he or she automatically thinks: "This was a good guy just trying to help his oppressed people; this is some sort of hero."

Unger never mentioned the slaughter. Unger never mentions the methods of slaughter; did not use the word "murder" and also neglects to tell his readers that 43 of the victims were women and children.

He said that the actions of Turner were directed against "not a particularly brutal master." In actuality, Joseph Travis was a very kind master. Turner had been taught to read and write and was allowed to preach itinerantly. His owners completely trusted him. They gave him the run of the plantation. Yet Unger writes, "not a particularly brutal master," insinuating that Travis wasn't, perhaps, quite as mean and cruel as the stereotypical fictional Southern slave owner who bullwhipped his slaves every morning, noon and night. No, Nat Turner had it pretty good, all things considered.

In the 1960s some black writers got angry about a novel (*The Confessions of Nat Turner*, by William Styron) published in 1967 about this Turner rebellion that was essentially what I just related to you. Those black "historians" said a white person couldn't write an accurate history of the Turner rebellion—so they wrote their own book. In that book they made Turner a hero, a symbol of black power and social liberation. [Oddly enough, the novel Styron wrote, which so enraged the black writers, was largely sympathetic to Turner as a person, being opposed mainly to



Timeline of the Turner Massacres

October 2, 1800: Nat Turner born.

1822: Turner sold to Thomas Moore after Samuel Turner, his owner, died.

1825: Turner had his first vision about freedom.

August 13, 1831: Signs in the sky appeared that suggested to Turner that he should prepare for the rebellion.

August 20: Turner asks Henry Porter and Hark Travis to help plan the revolt.

August 21: Hark Travis, Henry Porter, Samuel Francis, Will Francis and Nelson Williams met at a pond and cooked a pig. They were joined by Turner at 3 p.m. and were prepared for war by Turner. He assumed the title of "Gen. Cargill." Henry Porter became paymaster.

August 22: They leave around 2 a.m. to begin their attacks. They rode their horses at breakneck speed to create terror and to prevent escape by possible victims. By noon, Turner had 60 mounted men, ready to advance on the village of Jerusalem. They have killed 57 whites and have yet to meet organized resistance from armed whites.

August 23, 7 a.m.: Turner's forces meet armed slaveholders—more than 100 white men. By 9 a.m. slaves were leaving Turner's side to return to the plantations. Many of them would later be killed. Slaves are dispersed and captured.

October 30: Turner captured.

November 5: Turner tried and found guilty.

November 11: Turner executed and his body skinned as a message to other possible slave rebellion organizers. Result: 200 blacks are killed across the South in retaliation for the brutal murder and mutilation of the white men, women and children. Further, educating slaves was outlawed in many jurisdictions.

his actions.—Ed.]

Example No. 2 out of the Unger textbook would be John Brown. Brown was very much the religious zealot, a fanatic, who also saw himself as an instrument of God to “smite the slave owners” (or any other Southern white). If there were a comparison of such fanaticism today, to me it would be the Jewish Zionists and their allies the Christian Zionists.

In May of 1856 at Pottawatomie Creek in Kansas, Brown, his sons and a handful of followers rode out to that creek where there were five families of Southern settlers. Because these folks were, naturally enough, pro-South (yet were not slave owners), Brown and his followers proceeded to hack them to death with swords. The five men were killed in front of their families. He murdered them. It happened so fast, these unarmed fellows did not know what was happening. That was the demented zealotry that was driving a man like Brown.

For three years, Brown ran wild, taking vengeance on anyone from the South, anybody who was not pro-Union.

In 1859, he fomented a plan to ignite a slave rebellion in the South. And he sought the backing of abolitionist leaders of the North to fund this enterprise. His plan was to take several of his followers and conduct a raid on the armory at Harpers Ferry. In that time, it was in Virginia; today, West Virginia. His idea was that once the slaves saw Brown and his followers take over that arsenal, there would be an immediate uprising, and Brown could then

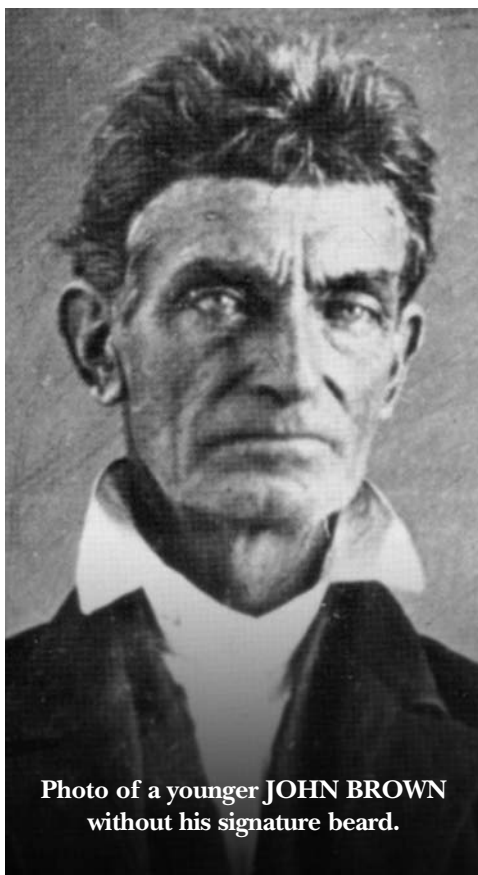


Photo of a younger JOHN BROWN
without his signature beard.

pass out the weapons from Harpers Ferry to the slaves and they could go immediately on a massacre of white Southerners. He did indeed capture that arsenal for a little while and killed some civilians (the first one killed, ironically, was a black) and some U.S. soldiers.

What put an end to the raid? What stopped John Brown? U.S. Capt. Robert E. Lee and a contingent of U.S. Marines. John Brown was caught, convicted and sentenced to hang. During the time before he was hanged, Northern newspapers lauded the man for what he had done and made a hero out of him.

How did Unger handle John Brown's fanaticism, his murder of those people in Kansas, and the victims at Harpers Ferry?

As described by Mr. Unger in my required textbook, “John Brown, a stern latter day Old Testament patriarch, swore to rid the United States

of the sin of slavery.” My young students would read that and think, “Oh, my goodness—a stern, latter-day Old Testament patriarch? That means he's right in there with Abraham and Moses!” Even after Brown's capture and sentencing (also from the textbook), “Henry David Thoreau compared John Brown to Jesus. Novelist Louisa May Alcott named Brown ‘St. John the Just’.” Unger describes Brown as a martyr to the cause of human freedom and reminds us that in two short years, Union soldiers advancing on the South would be singing, “John Brown's body is a-moldering in the ground, but his truth is marching on.”

Political Correctness? Not in These Volumes from Tom & Debbie Goodrich

WAR TO THE KNIFE: BLEEDING KANSAS, 1854-1861

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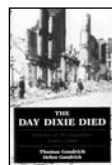
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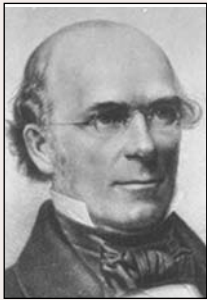
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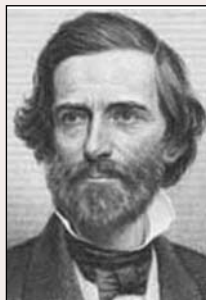
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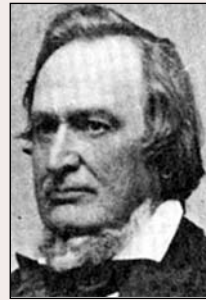
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The ‘Secret Six’ Behind Brown’s Terrorist Raids

BY JOHN TIFFANY

MOST AMERICANS KNOW terrorist John Brown’s 1859 raid on Harpers Ferry was one of the events that sparked the “Civil War.” And some have heard of his atrocities in Kansas earlier on. Very few, however, know the story of how a circle of Northern plutocrats covertly aided Brown in his quest to ignite a nationwide slave rebellion.

Brown was no lone nut, but just a cog in a large, byzantine conspiracy. Similar conspiracies of intellectuals and rich and fashionable folk in more recent times have reduced half the world to ruin and tyranny.

It is worth noting that Brown’s victims were not necessarily slave owners, nor were they necessarily pro-slavery. The James Doyle family is a case in point. Doyle and his sons were butchered alive by Brown and his thugs, yet Doyle had moved to Kansas to get away from slavery. (*The Secret Six: John Brown and the Abolitionist Movement*, Otto Scott, Uncommon Books, 1993)

This points to the real motives behind the push for Northern aggression: either to split America permanently into two or more smaller, weaker nations, easily controlled by the bankers, or to destroy our federal system of states’ rights and replace it with a centralized imperial government. Negro slavery was merely a pretext.

The men behind John Brown’s abolitionist movement had no regard for the laws and Constitution when it came to their fanatical obsessions.

These influential men called themselves the Secret Six. This could have been with intent to mislead anyone

hearing about the conspiracy, as there may have been seven or more ringleaders. We still do not know the full story, and perhaps never will.

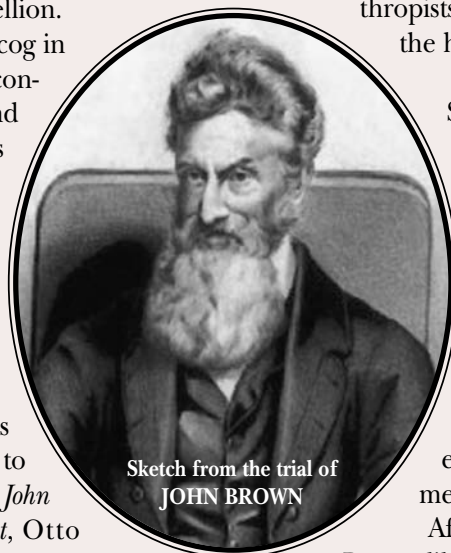
They included the editor of *The Atlantic Monthly*, a world-famous physician, a Unitarian minister whose rhetoric helped shape Lincoln’s Gettysburg Address, an educator and close friend of Ralph Waldo Emerson and Henry David Thoreau, and two prominent “philanthropists,” a la Rockefeller. One of the six was the husband of poetess Julia Ward Howe.

Their names were Franklin Benjamin Sanborn, Theodore Parker, Thomas Wentworth Higginson, Samuel Gridley Howe, George Luther Stearns and New York’s Gerrit Smith.

These pillars of Northern society believed armed conflict was necessary to purge the United States of a government-sanctioned evil. These affluent Northeasterners were financing terrorism in the southern and midwestern states—and going about it quite methodically.

After his bloody debacle, they dropped Brown like a hot potato and sought to cover up their association with him—even perjuring themselves before a congressional investigation.

It is told of one of the conspirators: After the capture and hanging of Brown (following his botched raid on Harpers Ferry), Virginia officials came north to locate educator Franklin Benjamin Sanborn and to take him south to answer questions about his complicity in Brown’s activities. When Virginia deputies arrived to arrest Sanborn, just about the whole town turned out to see to it he stayed right where he was, in Concord, Massachusetts.



Sketch from the trial of
JOHN BROWN



The Truth About Harriet ‘Moses’ Tubman

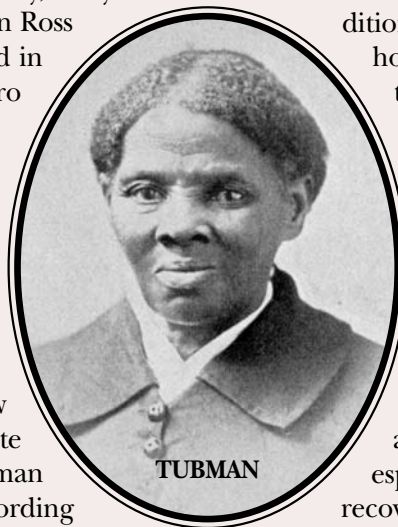
BY JOHN TIFFANY

“HARRIET” ROSS (whose real first name was Araminta, and was called Minty for short) was born into slavery around 1829, in Dorchester County, Maryland. Her parents were known as Benjamin Ross and Harriet (“Old Rit”) Greene, both held in slavery. She was of purely African Negro ancestry. She had 8 to 10 siblings.

According to the establishment, she “was raised under harsh conditions, and subjected to whippings even as a small child.” However, the truth appears to be that her owner, Edward Brodess, was not an unkind man.

At the age of 12 a blow to the head seriously injured her. According to the New York History Net, this was inflicted by a white overseer for refusing to assist in tying up a man who had attempted escape. However, according to other sources, she had been assigned the task of guarding the exit of a room in a shop where she was working, in which an escaped male slave was holed up, but stood aside; the shop owner then threw a lead weight at the male who was darting out the door, but missed and hit Harriet in the head instead. Thus the intent was to stop the runaway, not to punish Harriet.

Although we think of field slavery as much harsher than household service, when Harriet was about 13, she felt something good had finally happened to her: She stopped doing inside tasks and got to work in the fields.



(She enjoyed watching the birds and listening to their songs.)

Although she is called “the Moses of her people,” no one claims that she led many more than 300 slaves to freedom. Some authorities believe the figure is actually closer to 77. Many died on the trip, due to the harsh conditions and the slave catchers. It is not known how many were successfully caught alive by the catchers. Conceivably, some may have attempted the trip, been caught, escaped again later and made one or more further attempts. When frightened slaves wanted to turn back, Harriet would threaten them with a gun. Not only would she shoot them if they tried to escape back to slavery, but she claimed the slave owners would kill them if they did return—which is unlikely, since few slave owners could afford to destroy their valuable property, especially after going to all the trouble of recovering it.

Harriet went on to spy for the Union during the War Between the States. After the war, she set up a nursing home called the Harriet Tubman Home for the Aged. Somewhat ironically, she wound up a patient at the Tubman Home herself, and died there of pneumonia in 1913; she was in her early 90s. The celebrated Tubman was buried with military honors. Nobody quite knows why. ♦

—

PHOTO AT TOP: Harriet Tubman (far left) is shown with a group of slaves she was said to have helped escape to safety in the North.

These two examples illustrate the practice of mind manipulation rather than education.

Now, here's another personal incident for me. I would devote one of my class periods entirely to the JFK assassination. There are two areas that for the last 35 years I devoted my time, efforts and energy; they are two historical events that mean much to me.

One of them was the defining moment in my life as a patriot. That was the murder of John F. Kennedy in Dallas and the subsequent cover-up. The second would be the "holo-hoax."

I have attacked the "establishment" rendition of both of those. On the night I would lecture on JFK, I would bring five or six books I consider the most informative on the subject. I have read 50, 60, 70 books on the subject, and most of them were disinformation from the CIA to mislead people and to add further confusion. But there are a handful of very viable books. Mark Lane's books *Rush to Judgment* and *Plausible Denial* are certainly two of the best.

However, I consider Michael Collins Piper's book *Final Judgment* as the definitive work on the JFK assassination. In my estimation Piper did indeed provide the missing link in the assassination as well as just who was able to engineer and sustain the cover-up. Piper exposed those crucial facts. [*Final Judgment* (760 pages; 1,000+ reference notes) is available from TBR BOOK CLUB for \$25 minus 10% for

TBR subscribers plus \$3 S&H inside the U.S.—Ed.]

I recommended Piper's book to my students, but that book was not in the Victoria College Library. So, I took the book to our librarian, and I said, I would like you to register this and put it on the shelf so that my students would have it available. He responded, "fine."

So, two or three weeks later my students were saying that they had gone over to the library to look for Piper's book, and it wasn't there. So I went over to see for myself. The librarian didn't know where it was. He looked everywhere. He couldn't imagine what had happened to it.

I happened to buy three copies so I took a second copy to the library. That one disappeared as well, with no explanation. Nobody knew how it didn't wind up on the shelves for my students to read, or where the book could be.

Additionally, regarding that Unger textbook, Mr. Tito Howard, well-known *USS Liberty* researcher, was not surprised to hear that absolutely not one word on the 1967 assault on the *Liberty* was in the textbook. My students found out about the Israeli attack on the *USS Liberty* because I used articles out of THE BARNES REVIEW. I photocopied those articles, with permission, handed them to my students, and asked them to write response papers. That was the first time any of them had ever heard of the *USS Liberty* tragedy. [A special 8-page newspaper report on the *Liberty* massacre is available from

"[N]ot one word on the 1967 assault on the Liberty was in the textbook. My students found out about the Israeli attack on the USS Liberty because I used articles out of THE BARNES REVIEW."

VIDEO (DVD or VHS)

USS Liberty: Dead in the Water

On June 8, 1967, Israel attacked the *USS Liberty*, a U.S. intelligence gathering ship in international waters. As AFP readers know, Israel claimed it was a mistake. For 36 years survivors of the incident claimed it was intentional. They say Israel knew the identity of the ship and that the U.S. government has colluded in the cover-up ever since. But why would Israel attack a ship belonging to its closest ally? *USS Liberty: Dead in the Water* reveals the truth behind the seemingly inexplicable incident—and how nuclear war in the Mideast was avoided only at the last minute. Approximately 70 minutes, VHS or DVD (please specify which you prefer), #1095, \$25.

VIDEO (DVD or VHS)

Loss of Liberty: The Attack on the USS Liberty

Do you know the most shameful day in U.S. history? It was June 8, 1967. On that day 34 Americans were brutally slaughtered and 172 wounded. On that day, the *USS Liberty* was subjected to a six-hour assault, leaving the ship with 821 rocket and cannon holes, thousands of 50-caliber armor-piercing bullets in her hull, a tunnel-sized torpedo hole in her side and the residue of napalm on the decks. Even so, *Liberty's* crew refused to allow her to go down. Filmmaker Tito Howard presents the result of 30 years of tireless investigative work in one shocking video that once and for all lays out the truth. \$30, 1 hour, color and black and white, VHS or DVD, #1037.

Special AFP Report on the *Liberty*

Remember the Liberty

This 8-page special report—recently expanded and updated with all-new information including interviews with eyewitness crewmen and other American servicemen who were aware of the attack on the *Liberty*. These military men—defying orders to stay silent forever about the attack, could take it no longer and openly discussed the treacherous attack by Israel on an American naval vessel. But there's more: Why did Lyndon Johnson recall fighter jets sent to help the *Liberty*? Why was the event suppressed for a decade? Why is it being suppressed now?

AFP's *Remember the USS Liberty*, 8 pages in color. One to five copies are \$3 each; 6 to 39 copies are \$1.65 each; 40 or more copies are just 50¢ each—low bulk price for mass distribution.

Order from FIRST AMENDMENT BOOKS, 645 Pennsylvania Avenue SE, Suite 100, Washington, D.C. 20003 using the coupon on page 24 of this issue or call 1-888-699-6397 toll free to charge to Visa or MasterCard. No S&H inside the U.S. When ordering videos, remember to specify whether you want DVD or VHS format. Outside the U.S. please call 202-547-5585 for foreign delivery rates. Buy extras of all the above and pass them out at VFWs and American Legion halls.

American Free Press for just \$3. Call 1-888-699-NEWS to charge. See page 11 for two amazing *Liberty* videos.—Ed.]

I assigned other articles out of TBR from which my students were to write response papers. When I asked for response papers, I made it clear that I did not want them to tell me what Richard Bondiera or Michael Hoffman had written. I already knew that. I explained that I wanted to know what they thought about what that author had written. I was trying to prompt them to think, because my job as an instructor was never to tell them WHAT to think; it was to try to teach them HOW to think—and to let them know there are other viewpoints out there that are much more viable than what they see in their textbooks.

I had assigned Richard Bondiera's article about the Confederate battle flag, which he described as a flag of honor. And I had also assigned Michael Hoffman's article on white slaves in Colonial America. I wanted my students to write a response paper, and I made it clear to them that whether they agreed or disagreed with what was in the articles, it would not affect their grades. I wanted to know what they thought about what they read.

So I gave them the assignment, and stressed that the one thing I would not accept was an attack on the writer. Sure enough, a female student about 40 years old and completing her education—she was a very good student—came in on the evening when papers were due. She spoke out in class in an aggressive and accusing manner, saying that she had checked out THE BARNES REVIEW on the Internet and read that it was a “racist and anti-Semitic publication.”

My reply was, “Oh, really. Who is calling it that? Who wrote those words? You know what you are doing, Ma’am? You’re letting someone else do your thinking for you.” Other students happened to hear what she had said to me, so I responded in this manner, posing this scenario: “Suppose it is 2 a.m., and you are asleep in your home, and someone walking in front of your home sees flames engulfing the ground floor. Imagine this person running up on your front porch and banging on the door to wake you, to let you know that you are in danger. You are upstairs, and you are awakened by this bang, bang, bang on your door. Now, does it make any difference to you if the person at your door trying to warn you is black, Jewish, national socialist, Communist, a Klansman or a homosexual? I don’t think so. What counts is the message the person is trying to deliver to you. So do not attack the messenger. If you are going to attack the article, this assignment that I give you, then challenge it on the basis of what

the author has written.”

Two Hispanic females obviously had collaborated on the closing remarks in their papers, which were to the effect that “the white race has never done anything for [Hispanic] people except put its foot on our neck and keep us down, steal our land and exploit and discriminate against us.”

Of course these two 20-year-olds were just regurgitating what they’ve unfortunately been exposed to for years. This happened to be a night class. At the end of that particular class, after handing out the graded response papers and before dismissing the group, I made mention of the comments of the two girls—without identifying them, of course. I then walked over to the light switch and turned off the lights. It was pitch black for a full minute. I turned them back on—and then so addressed my class:

“What was that? It is called harnessed electricity. My people invented that, and we shared it with the world. And

when you walk out of here and get in your vehicle and turn that key, what you are hearing is the internal combustion engine that allows you to drive anywhere. My people invented that, and shared it with the world. And when you get home and want a cold drink and entertainment, my people invented refrigeration and that television and radio and stereo, and we shared it with the world. And if your son or daughter or little sister gets sick and you rush him or her to

the hospital for an X-ray or MRI, my people invented those things, and we shared them with the world. So before you make such statements about my race, you had best take a look around and do some honest thinking.”

Several students in the class later told me that my remarks were greatly appreciated.

Racial pride is something that means a lot to me. Every ethnic group—every people—has a right to have pride in their race. I personally think there is something wrong with those who have no pride in their heritage. My approach on this issue is always, do not assume racial pride for yourself, and then deny it to me and my people. I told my students at the start of each term about my grading system and everything they were expected to do throughout the semester. I also told them that there is an occasional “playing of the race card” these days, and that if they are going to play that race card with me in my class, they’d best bring a lunch because we were going to be there awhile.

A consideration in today’s classroom is handling the very prevalent anti-white bias, both from the texts and many students. I openly reminded all my classes that racial

*“Every ethnic group—
every people—has a right
to have pride in their race.
I personally think there
is something wrong with
those who have no pride
in their heritage.”*

The Slave Rebellion that Never Happened

BY JOHN TIFFANY

ONE OF THE MOST FAMOUS SLAVE REBELLIONS was said to have been led by one Denmark Vesey in 1822 in South Carolina. But according to Michael Johnson, professor of history at Johns Hopkins University, the whole conspiracy may have been non-existent. Vesey, says Johnson, did not organize a rebellion of Charleston's slaves. Vesey was more likely one of scores of black victims of a conspiracy engineered by the establishment power structure.

Vesey, a free black carpenter in Charleston, was executed in 1822 for allegedly organizing South Carolina slaves to rise up. The supposed plot included setting fire to the city of Charleston, killing all the white people, seizing ships in the harbor and sailing to Haiti (the only free black republic in the world at the time). It would have been the biggest slave rebellion in U.S. history, court historians say, but Vesey and his comrades were betrayed by an informer. There were so many blacks (supposedly about 9,000, according to the legend) informed of the plot that a leak would probably be inevitable.

Johnson, however, came to the conclusion that the mayor of Charleston, James Hamilton Jr., used the alleged plot to discredit his political rival, Gov. Thomas Bennett Jr. Both men were pro-slavery, but Hamilton was a hard-liner.

Evidence for Johnson's revisionist account comes from records of court proceedings, in which 131 black men were charged. (Eventually, 35 were executed.) Documents include testimony by 33 slaves, who explained the bloodthirsty plan. Johnson used the court transcript manuscript in the South Carolina state archives.

Johnson argues that the testimony was coerced by beatings and the threats of execution, so none of it should be taken at face value. The choice faced by the arrested men was a terrible one: Testify against the other accused men and live, or refuse to testify falsely and die.

The court transcript does not contain a single word of testimony from Vesey—nothing suggesting Vesey was even present during the proceedings. astonishingly the court transcript does not even refer to a trial of Denmark Vesey.

Establishment historians have relied on the *Official Report* of the trial. The *Report* names Vesey as “the head of this conspiracy” and describes dramatic scenes where Vesey confronts and questions his accusers and makes statements in his own defense. Evidently those scenes were totally invented from whole cloth.

The trial was definitely fishy from the modern point of view. For example, the slaves were not afforded the right to confront their accusers in court. Nor, plainly, was Vesey, although a free black.

The court responded to criticism of its methods and its sentences by arresting an additional 82 suspects, taking more testimony about a planned slave rebellion, and then ordering the execution of 29 more slaves, bringing the total of executions to 35.

Vesey was originally known as Telemarque and was taken from somewhere in west Africa to South Carolina as a youth. (It is claimed he was born in 1767, although one wonders if this is an estimate.) In 1800 he won a street lottery—evidently his owner was fairly liberal—and used the money to start a successful carpentry business and buy his freedom. This enterprising fellow cofounded a black Methodist church in 1816, which was shut down by the authorities in 1820. ❖

pride is very normal, and that it should be accorded to everyone. I also told them that I am very proud of my own heritage, and that the assigning of collective guilt to any race is an injustice, including my race, and that I would not let any such accusations go unchallenged.

I discriminated against no one in my classroom and treated all my students fairly and with respect. I tried to teach them how to think on their own, and to be skeptical of what they see, hear and read from the media and politicians. I encouraged them to be fair and examine all sides of issues before judging. I hoped that if they left my classroom with anything, it would be a healthy dose of skepticism about what they read in textbooks, newspapers, and see on television. As an historian, I owed them no less. And if America is to survive, all of us are bound by our

sacred honor to wage the battle in any way we can, for honesty, truth and justice. ❖

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A native-born Texan, Revisionist **RAY GOODWIN** is a retired instructor of American history on the college level in Victoria, Texas. In addition to his recent speech at the TBR Authentic History Conference in Washington, D.C. (the article above), he has given multiple addresses to the Sons of Confederate Veterans organizations in San Antonio, Austin, Corpus Christi and Victoria. He has done research on various historical subjects, and has had book reviews and articles published on them.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN:

His Views on the African Slave Problem

BY JOHN TIFFANY

ONE OF THE MANY MYTHS surrounding Abraham Lincoln is that he was a driving moral force behind the abolition of Negro slavery. Before his War Against the South, Lincoln privately expressed distaste for the institution of slavery; yet he would never view blacks as equals. A recurring theme in his policy regarding slavery was its abolition and relocation of freed blacks to Africa. During his 1858 Senate campaign in Illinois, Lincoln said:

I will say, then, that I am not, nor ever have been, in favor of bringing about in any way the social and political equality of the white and black races; that I am not, nor ever have been, in favor of making voters or jurors of Negroes, nor of qualifying them to hold office, nor to intermarry with white people. . . . And inasmuch as they cannot so live, while they do remain together there must be a position of superior and inferior, and I as much as any other man am in favor of having the superior position assigned to the white race.

Three years later, in his first inaugural address, Lincoln said:

I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists. I believe that I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so.

Many more examples could be cited, but perhaps the most interesting piece of the Lincoln myth is the Emancipation Proclamation. The decision to issue the proclamation had less to do with the abolition of slavery than it did with trying to coerce the South to returning to the union. In September 1862, Lincoln issued a preliminary Emancipation Proclamation, which gave the Southern states four months to stop rebelling, and promised to emancipate the slaves of any state still fighting on January 1, while leaving slavery untouched in the states fighting on the Union side on that date:

That on the first day of January in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State, or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free; and the executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom.

You have only to read his own words to understand that Lincoln cared more about achieving a quick, victorious end to the war than about seeing the institution of slavery ended. ❖

Slavery Still Common Today

BY JOHN TIFFANY

FOR DECADES ON SAIPAN, a small island in the Western Pacific that is the site of the capital of the U.S. Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, there was a system of bonded (slave) labor in sweatshops generating for the plutocrats billions of dollars in sales of "Made in U.S.A." clothing. Tens of thousands of indentured workers, mostly women from Mainland China, lived in dilapidated barracks and worked six- or seven-day weeks for subsistence wages. Some of them may have been forced into sexual slavery as well. The settlement of a human-rights case finally seems to have ended this instance of modern-day slavery on American soil. Also, legislation introduced recently in Congress increases the U.S. minimum wage, including, for the first time, in Saipan.

That will be cold comfort for thousands of garment workers, many of whom are now being abandoned by factory owners fleeing the island. Now, as free trade

increases with China, Saipan's factories are closing. As the U.S. industrial base continues to erode, more and more goods are manufactured by foreign labor, often under conditions of slavery, child labor and by political prisoners held in China's terrible gulag archipelago.

Many of our consumer products come from the 250 million debt-bonded child laborers worldwide (estimated by attorney Albert H. Meyerhoff). There also are today at least 27 million slaves held by violence, against their will, for the purpose of exploitation. Modern-day slavery takes many forms: physical abduction, serfdom and prison slavery. More than 4 million slaves are traded annually. Slavery remains common in the Islamic world as well, because the Qu'ran approves of the practice.

Many Americans today recognize that they have been tricked and coerced into Social Security/income tax slavery. If you do not believe it, try not volunteering to pay income tax, and sooner or later you will see to your sorrow how the U.S. government responds to your personal "slave rebellion." ❖

The St. Louis Massacre

When the U.S. Army Opened Fire on Civilians

YOU MAY HAVE HEARD OF THIS MASSACRE as “the Camp Jackson incident.” In May 1861, U.S. Postmaster General Montgomery Blair learned of a secessionist plot to seize the Union depot at the St. Louis Armory, where large numbers of weapons and ammunition were allegedly stored. On May 10, 3,000 Union soldiers under the command of Capt. Nathaniel Lyon marched to the armory at the state militia barracks at Camp Jackson. Included were a large number of German immigrants serving in a unit known as the Home Guards. Missouri militiamen, led by Gen. D.M. Frost, peacefully surrendered to Lyon, but trouble began when they refused to take a loyalty oath.

BY GARY G. AYRES

Many folks do not believe the event that started on May 10, 1861 in St. Louis was a massacre at all. Even more, many do not believe it was politically motivated by the U.S. government and the new president at the time. Let us look at some facts that will help us to understand some of the feelings that led up to the St. Louis massacre.

Missourians have been fighting for the rights of their state from the mid-1850s till the surrender of Gen. Robert E. Lee. (They are still fighting for them.)

As far back as February of 1861, U.S. Army Capt. Nathaniel Lyon was transferred to Missouri and stationed at the St. Louis Arsenal. St. Louis had the largest cache of military supplies in the West.¹ Both the Union and the Confederacy wanted these supplies, but the North also understood the importance of having Missouri in Yankee hands, something overlooked by the newly formed Southern government.

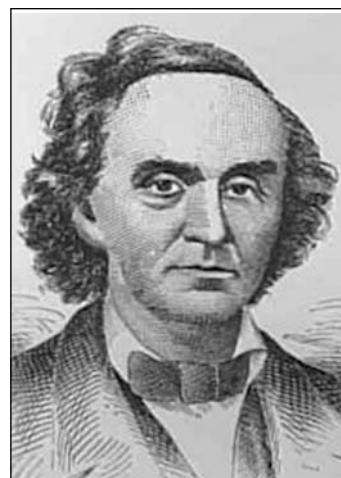
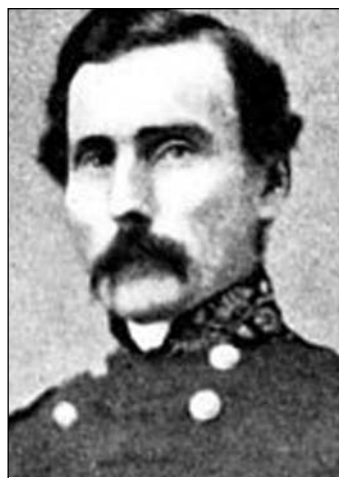
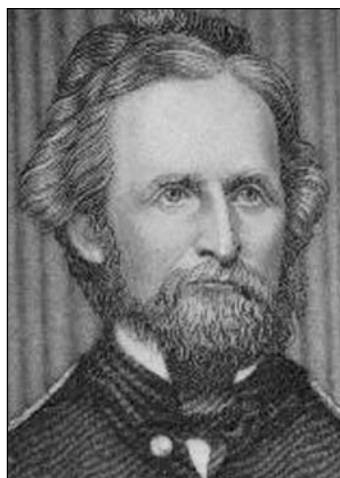
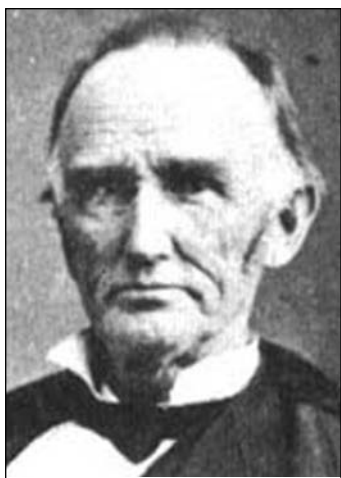
Capt. Lyon was also a “Radical Republican,” a fact to remember. Among other things, a Radical Republican felt the need to make the federal government into a centralized government. During Reconstruction days the Radical Republicans felt the Southern states should be punished.

Plots were made by both pro-Union men and pro-Secessionist men—paramilitary groups—to take the arsenal. The Secessionists were known as the “St. Louis Minute Men.” The Union already had paramilitary men from the



To humiliate the Missouri militiamen, Capt. Lyon paraded them through the streets of St. Louis between two columns of Home Guards. Bystanders, hostile toward the Union Germans, cursed and spat at them. Soon rocks were thrown and, it is alleged, someone in the crowd opened fire. The soldiers were ordered to fire back into the crowd. The mob retaliated by tearing up paving blocks and throwing them at the troops. Gunfire was heavy. By nightfall it was found that 100 civilians had been hit, 28 of whom were dead or dying.

Radical Republicans, but these troops called themselves “the Wide Awakes.” The Wide Awakes group was formed sometime in the early 1850s and was aligned with the “Know Nothing” movement. They participated in the



From left to right: Abraham Lincoln's postmaster general, **Montgomery Blair**, uncovered a Rebel plot to seize weapons from a Union arsenal in St. Louis. Politically connected Union **Capt. Nathaniel Lyon** was sent to arrest Missouri militiamen commanded by **Gen. D.M. Frost**. Trouble began when Frost's men refused to take a loyalty oath. Southern partisans in the crowd heckled the Northerners and shots were fired. Twenty-eight civilians were killed and 100 or so wounded. Missouri **Gov. Claiborne Fox Jackson** (far right) was then authorized to reform the militia into the Missouri State

"Republican police force" in the 1860 election of Abraham Lincoln. The Wide Awakes also contributed to the Free Soil movement in Kansas.

Frank P. Blair Jr., a member of the St. Louis Chapter of the Wide Awakes, along with member Capt. Nathaniel Lyon, moved Wide Awake members into the city and trained them inside a warehouse. The purpose of this training was for Frank Blair and Capt. Lyon to take the

arsenal by force.

Through Blair's political connections with President Abraham Lincoln, Lyon was promoted. He promptly led his Wide Awakes into the arsenal under cover of night. The Wide Awakes were quickly mustered into the federal Army under Lyons, and later that day (May 10, 1861) they arrested the Missouri State Militia. The Missouri State Militia was the legal state military force under the com-

CIVIL WAR DIARY: *Guerrilla Brutality Shocking in the West*

The slaughter field of guerrilla warfare in the so-called Civil War was so incredible that today most historians prefer to forget it happened. Says Jay Winik in his book *April 1865*:

The Union soldiers hunted the [Confederate] guerrillas like animals, and in return, they, too, eventually degenerated into little more than savage beasts, driven by a viciousness unimaginable just two years earlier. By 1864, the guerrilla war had reached new peaks of savagery. . . . [N]ow it was no longer simply enough to ambush and gun down the enemy. They had to be mutilated, and just as often, scalped. When that was no longer enough, the dead were stripped and castrated. In time, even that was insufficient. Then the victims were beheaded. And even that wasn't enough. So ears were cut off, faces were hacked, bodies were grossly mangled.

Soon [William Clarke] Quantrill and his men rode about wearing scalps dangling from their bridles, as well as an assortment of other body parts—ears, noses, teeth, even fingers—all vivid trophies attesting to their latest victims. In one massacre, a Quantrill chieftain calmly hopped from one body to another, plundering his prey.

Altogether, he stepped on 124 corpses. In another massacre, those who surrendered were clubbed to death, and others were pinned to the ground with bloody bayonets, their entrails spilling onto the ground. Wounded men were actually far luckier; they met death more quickly. Why? Their throats were slit. Those waiting were the least lucky. They were forced to watch until their turn came. Only later were they then bloodily killed. "The war has furnished no greater barbarism," wrote one horrified Union general. Said another, these men are "heartless and merciless fiends."

Of course, the Union side was just as bad.

The enemy was everywhere and everyone. [Confederate] guerrillas dressed as Union men, and Union men as guerrillas. And just as often as not, Missourians had no idea who was terrorizing them.

It was only by some sort of fortunate miracle that the whole country, North and South, did not devolve into a never-ending war of all against all as the "regular" war ground to a close.

mand of the governor, Claiborne Fox Jackson.

The federal government used its thugs from the 1860 election to come into Missouri and take over the state by force. President Lincoln, in a provocative action, sent troops and enlisted known thugs to overthrow the Missouri state government.

A military force clashed with civilians that day, killing at least 28 people and injuring at least 100 others. Among those killed were some women and at least one child, in the arms of her mother. These acts were committed under the command of Lyon and his new troop of 3,000 Wide Awakes and German immigrants.

After Lyon and his men arrested the lawful Missouri Militia, Lyon did not stop. He decided to march those men down the streets of St. Louis, where armed civilians lined the streets. This was, no doubt, to humiliate the men and perhaps incite a riot. By then suppressing this riot—or simply by flaunting federal authority over the Missourians if a riot was not instigated—Lyon could show his strength as a leader and his willingness and ability to carry out the orders of the president.

This act did just that. While no one knows who really fired first, Lyon and his Union Army formed a line and fired into the crowd. The violence went on for several more days, with at least seven more civilians killed by Union troops patrolling the streets.

This atrocity woke up the citizens of Missouri and their elected officials, and started them on the path of secession. Through Lyon's actions on behalf of Lincoln, the elected legislature gave authorization to Gov. Jackson to reorganize the militia into the Missouri State Guard.

Remember the Free-Soil movement? That was a large group made up of German 48ers who were Northern citizens and politicians who advocated going on to Kansas and seizing it for the Union. This was done in other places, but Kansas was the prime target. With Kansas adjacent to Missouri, the U.S. government knew it needed allies to surround and contain Southern-leaning Missouri. The government found willing tools in these Germans, who wanted a strong centralized government. ❖

ENDNOTES:

¹[The number of guns at the arsenal has long been disputed. For more on this see the website www.civilwarstlouis.com/arsenal/index.htm—Ed.]

GARY AYRES is the commander of the John T. Coffee Camp (No. 1934), Sons of Confederate Veterans. Gary's ancestry is Scottish, Swedish, French and American Indian. He has been married 30 years to Ruth Ann Ayres, with two daughters and five grandchildren to their credit. Gary is proud of his Southern heritage—especially his Confederate ancestors and what they stood for.



Above, an 1856 painting of the caning of Sen. Charles Sumner by Sen. Preston Brooks on the floor of the Senate.

Famous Radical Republicans

Charles Sumner: radical anti-slavery senator who was beaten on the floor of the Senate by South Carolina Rep. Preston Brooks.

John Bingham: congressman from Ohio, principal framer of the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution.

James H. Lane: senator from Kansas.

Benjamin Wade: extremely radical presiding officer of the Senate.

Thaddeus Stevens: outspoken, radical congressman.

Benjamin Butler: infamous general (and later senator) who allowed the pillaging of Southern cities, sometimes called the “Damnedest Yankee” and “the Bayou Butcher,” among other names.

Henry Wilson: U.S. vice president, 1873 to 1875.

Salmon P. Chase: appointed Supreme Court justice by Lincoln.

Elihu Washburne: senator who persuaded future president Grant to enter military service.

James A. Garfield: future president who was less radical than others; disliked Benjamin Wade.

Hannibal Hamlin: first vice president of Abraham Lincoln.

Henry Winter Davis: U.S. representative from Maryland.

Zachariah Chandler: U.S. senator from Michigan and secretary of the interior under Ulysses S. Grant.

Edwin M. Stanton: secretary of war under Lincoln.

James Speed: U.S. attorney general under Abraham Lincoln.

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"Here's a paradox, a paradox, a most ingenious paradox: an anthropological fact, many Christians may have much more Hebrew-Israelite blood in their veins than most of their Jewish neighbors." —ALFRED M. LILIENTHAL, Jewish author

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Antichrist:

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On Sunday afternoons in the 1930s, families would turn on their radios and listen to a comedy, a mystery, or, in millions of households, the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin—the Radio Priest. After his first broadcast on radio station WJR in 1926 he received eight letters from listeners. At his controversial peak, 30 million listeners coast-to-coast tuned into his broadcasts and he received 80,000 letters a week.

Stations in London, Rome and Madrid carried his program. Fr. Coughlin was called many things: social watchdog, Nazi, saint, anti-Semite. In response to the charge of anti-Semitism, he replied that he had also "assailed prominent Gentiles, both Catholic and Protestant."

Coughlin demanded "social justice" for the poor and railed against international banking. Originally a supporter of FDR, Fr. Coughlin turned against the president, calling him "the great liar and betrayer."

As his influence grew, so did the criticism of his politics. Detroit Bishop Michael Gallagher refused to discipline Fr. Coughlin, saying: "Until a lawful superior rules otherwise, I stand steadfastly behind this priest."

Archbishop Edward Mooney, newly arrived as Detroit's first archbishop in 1937, was that superior. Fr. Coughlin was maneuvered out of the limelight and eventually silenced. But his writings and speeches—as timely as ever—live on.

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Traditional Catholic Scholar/Author Challenges 'Judeo-Christian' Zionists

DR. E. MICHAEL JONES, the widely published author of numerous works and the editor of *Culture Wars* newsletter, visited THE BARNES REVIEW office on Capitol Hill in Washington on April 25, 2007, where he sat down with the TBR staff. The discussion with Jones focused on his recent research into the phenomenon of rising pro-Israel influence in the American political arena, which Jones says is the culmination of a long-standing trend toward revolutionary activism within the Jewish community in general. . . .

While E. Michael Jones's philosophical and political views are—as he will be the first to say—influenced by his adherence to traditional Roman Catholicism (as it was practiced for centuries before the revolutionary days of the Second Vatican Council in the early 1960s), there are many aspects of his beliefs (and the conclusions he reaches based upon those beliefs) that many non-Catholics will be surprised to find mirror their own. Whatever you think about Jones—or his point of view—you will be stimulated by what he has to say.

* * *

TBR: Your writings have always been thoroughly researched and firmly grounded in your own philosophy. You've touched on a wide variety of issues, ranging from the sexual revolution to the destruction of American culture, the evisceration of traditional Catholic doctrine and beyond. You have a new book, now in the works, that focuses frankly on Jewish political machinations in the United States, and your thesis is that the problems that arise go as far back to the time of Christ.

EMJ: My forthcoming book, to be published in October, is entitled *The Spirit of Jewish Revolution*. The publisher is IHS Press, whose latest books were the two-part series, *Neo-Conned*. My new book is a theological examination of what has been referred to as "the Jewish question."

TBR: That phrase "the Jewish question" has been utilized in academic, religious and political discussion for centuries,



DR. E. MICHAEL JONES

by both Jewish and non-Jewish analysts alike.

My analysis goes back to what I consider the root of this issue: namely, that time when Jesus Christ came to Earth, and the Jews had to decide whether to accept him or reject him. The Jews who accepted Jesus Christ were the "children of Moses," and they became the Church. The Jews who rejected Jesus Christ are not the children of Moses. They became the Synagogue of Satan—the Jewish revolutionaries.

TBR: Could you explain your reference to the children of Moses?

EMJ: There's a confrontation in the Gospel of John in which the Jews came to Jesus and said, "We are the seed of Abraham." They are making a racial argument, saying, essentially, "We have sacred DNA." Jesus said to them, "If you were children of Abraham, you would accept me, but since you don't accept me, you are not children of Abraham. Your father is Satan." This is just about the biggest confrontation in the Gospel. This is the split between the Jews who rejected Christ and those Jews who accepted Christ. So what Christ was doing was rejecting a racial basis for religion, which did in fact exist up until this time—that is, the idea that there was a sacred ethnic group, a "chosen people."

Now that was abolished by Jesus. He said, "You accept this on my terms, or you don't accept it. You can only be a child

of Moses if you accept me.” So the people who accepted Jesus were “the new Israel” and they were the children of Moses. The people who rejected Jesus were not the children of Moses. They have become revolutionaries. This is confirmed at the time of Christ’s trial where the Roman governor, Pontius Pilate, presents Jesus and the Jews say, “We don’t want him. Give us Barabbas.” Barabbas was a revolutionary.

TBR: You say that Barabbas was a revolutionary. The general perception is that Barabbas was simply a common criminal.

EMJ: No, Barabbas was a revolutionary, a zealot. He was a murderer, but he was also a revolutionary. So the Jews ratified the decision regarding Jesus’s fate by saying, “Let his blood be upon us and upon our children.” It was essentially a solemn ratification of what the Jews had rejected: logos. What do I mean by logos? Logos is the word that refers to Jesus Christ. The beginning of St. John’s gospel begins by saying, “In the beginning was logos.” That is, discourse, reason. This is what makes human life possible: the ability for us to talk to each other. All of this is logos, because God created the universe, and it is full of God’s order.

So the Jews rejected logos. They rejected the social order, and they rejected the person of Jesus Christ. As a result of that, what we have had—from the Jews—is this penchant toward revolution. It reaches its culmination 30 years later when the Jews rise up against Rome, and Rome retaliates. The Jewish temple in Jerusalem is burned to the ground.

At this point the Jews have no way of fulfilling the covenant and Judaism is, in many ways, a new religion, reinvented at this point. It becomes a debating society where Jews talk to other Jews and debate the scriptures. The synagogue replaces the temple.

So as a result what you have is the evolution of a book called the Talmud, which comes after Christ, and this is the codification of the hatred of logos in every sense of the word. It is blasphemy against Jesus Christ but there is also corrup-

tion of the moral order, ways to cheat people, justifications for cheating people, who you can kill and why etc.

You can read the work of Heinrich Graetz, the father of Jewish historiography, and he talks of how the Polish Jews were corrupted by their study of the Talmud. Thomas Jefferson had no good things to say about the Talmud. No society can allow Talmudic thought to become the underpinning of its culture—because if it does, that society is in very big trouble.

TBR: There is a newly released book from Princeton University Press entitled *Jesus in the Talmud*, by Peter Schafer, who can by no means be described as an “anti-Semite.” Rather, he is an internationally regarded scholar in Jewish studies and a specialist in ancient Israel who is now the Ronald O. Perelman Professor of Judaic Studies at Princeton. In this volume, Dr. Schafer makes the assertion that the Talmud itself is essentially a post-Christ concoction designed as a refutation to the Christian gospels. Dr. Schafer acknowledges that Christ’s trial was conducted under Jewish law, rather than under Roman law. Now that, of course, would surprise most people who hear regularly in the mainstream media in America (and from prestigious Jewish leaders) that Christ’s trial was conducted under Roman law.

EMJ: Well, at least in this case the Talmud is consistent with the Christian gospels, because Christ did say that the Jews wanted to kill him. The Romans simply went along. However, when Mel Gibson’s film *The Passion of the Christ* came along, we suddenly got a different story (from Jewish sources) for public consumption: now it was that the Romans were responsible for Christ’s death. But that’s not the teaching of the gospel and not the teaching of the Jewish Talmud.

What you had here was the beginning of the revolutionary spirit, a rebellion against logos, hatred of logos in any way, shape or form. It manifested itself in a variety of social movements. It will finally break into European histo-

“So as a result what you have is the evolution of a book called the Talmud, which comes after Christ, and this is the codification of the hatred of [Christ] in every sense of the word.”

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ry about 1,000 years after the fall of Rome, roughly around 1410, with the rise of the Hussites. They were basically Catholics who wanted to act like Jews. They were called “Judaizers” by their critics.

Later, the Puritans were of the same stripe. But it started with the Hussites.

How does a Catholic act like a Jew? The first thing you have to remember is that the Hussites started with monks who hated the monastery. John Huss was one of them. He was burned at the stake, and his movement took off after that, under the leadership of people such as John Zeligsky, a monk. This monk wore a sword. This was unheard of. Monks did not wear swords. He would carry this sword around the city of Prague and beat other monks with it. The reason why he was doing this was because he had this Jewish notion of what religion was supposed to be. He fancied himself another Gideon, and this was the sword of Gideon.

What you were seeing was a repudiation of the crucifix, a repudiation of suffering as the way to salvation and the espousal of violent revolution as a means to the way to heaven on Earth. And thus Bohemia was going to be heaven on Earth. The Czech people were now “the new Israel.” What you were seeing was a complete politicization of all of these concepts through a heretical reading of the Old Testament, and this is why the Catholic Church has always said that it is the final arbiter of the interpretation of the Bible.

TBR: Didn’t Pope John Paul II apologize for the burning of John Huss at the stake?

EMJ: Well, if you ask me, that apology was justified because Huss was given a crooked deal. He was given a pass of free conduct to give his side of the story, and then they revoked it: they lied to him and then burned him at the stake.

What they did by burning Huss at the stake was create Czech nationalism with one stroke, and this was the beginning of nationalism, in a world where nationalism did not exist at that time, and Judaizing was the vehicle for nationalism. Every group was now saying, “I am Gideon.” This brought revolution into European history, and it was a Jewish idea. This priest was thinking that he was Gideon. And things got worse.

Ethnic animosity began to arise in Prague between Czechs and Germans (and, of course, the emperor was a German). The Hussite Jan Zeligsky was a master of revolutionary theater, and he led a march to the city hall, where they threw the city council out of the windows, the first defenestration in Prague. Here’s this Catholic priest leading a violent, homicidal revolution. At this point, revolution was let loose in Europe, and we find that the Jews themselves were promoting it.

At the same time, in Spain, you had just seen the greatest conversion of Jews to Christianity in the history of Western Europe. The Jews, as a religious group, virtually disappeared



Above, Bohemian Czech reformer John Huss (1373?-1415) is burned at the stake and tortured with forks at the Council of Constance after it was determined he was a heretic. Huss was lied to: He was guaranteed safe conduct by church officials, but then that was revoked, and he was burned because he would not recant. When asked how it is right for the true church to lie, the answer was given that “a word given to heretics is not binding.” When he went before the council he listened to the articles read against him and appealed his case to the higher judge, Jesus Christ. As the conversation continued, he was laughed at and mocked by council members, who were enraged at his words and condemned him to be burned. They suggested that the crown of his head should be cut off. It was, using a pair of shears. Then they put a paper bishop’s hat on his head that had demons painted on it, as well as the words “A Ringleader of Heretics” boldly written. They then bound him to a stake with a chain and placed bundles of his books around him up to his neck. When the flames engulfed him, he sang a hymn so loud and cheerful he could be heard above the crackling of the flames and the noise of the crowd. His remains were cast into the Rhine. The teachings of Huss did not die with him and he continued to inspire (some say “corrupt”) followers, who became known

in Spain, almost all of them becoming Christians.

TBR: Weren’t there suspicions that many of these Jews, while posturing as Christians, were still secretly practicing Judaism?

EMJ: That’s another story altogether. Those suspicions led to one of the ugliest chapters in European history, the whole “*converso*” crisis of the 15th century [referred to as the

Spanish Inquisition—Ed.]. However, in Europe at this time, the vehicle for revolution became this Judaizing Protestantism. Charismatic leaders were turning to their people and saying, essentially, “I am Gideon, and you are Israel.” And now they were working to overthrow Rome, which was portrayed as the Anti-Christ. This became the vehicle for revolution. The Anabaptists of Muenster (in Germany) followed the lead of the Hussites in Prague. In Muenster the new self-appointed Jewish patriarch instituted polygamy, because David in the Bible had many wives. Then it crossed the channel into England with the Puritans, who became flaming Judaizers.

And the Puritans came to the New World, and that’s how it infected what is today the United States: you have this combination of the Enlightenment and Judaization at the same time, and it lays the groundwork for messianic politics. So now the United States is the nation that is going to bring salvation to the entire Earth. The Czechs failed. The British failed. But now the United States is going to bring salvation to the entire world. And we are bringing it by the sword.

TBR: The late Lawrence Dennis identified this messianic impulse in American policy back in the 1930s.

EMJ: The important link here is the migration of the Jews into Poland and the emergence of Poland as “the Jewish paradise,” and then Poland was partitioned in 1796, and 80% of the world’s Jews ended up in what then was (as a result of the partition) the western territorial border of Russia. So the Jews

became an unassimilable minority in Russia. Alexander Solzhenitsyn’s recent Russian-language book *Two Hundred Years Together* (which has not been translated into English but which I read in a German-language translation) talks in great detail about the efforts by a number of Russian czars to “Russianize” the Jews and how the czars failed repeatedly, with the revolutionary fervor in the Jewish population growing greater and greater.

“So now the U.S. is the nation that is going to bring salvation to the entire Earth. The Czechs failed. The British failed. But now the U.S. is going to do it. And we are bringing it by the sword.”

The culmination came with the revolutionaries (many of whom were Jews) murdering Czar Alexander and there was an anti-Jewish reaction in Russia and the result was many of the Jews left Russia and came to the United States. And those Jewish immigrants from Russia became the backbone of the Communist Party in the United States. Ultimately, as time passed, following the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia and the subsequent split between Trotsky and

Josef Stalin, you could go to the City University of New York, where many of these Communists went to school, and you would find study alcove “A” where the Jewish Communists were Trotsky’s followers and in study alcove “B” you would find those who were followers of Stalin.

And today we have the modern-day heirs of the Trotskyites, with such people as Irving Kristol, and that brand of Communist ideology has permeated into what is today known as “neo-conservatism.” The Trotskyites simply jumped from one political movement to another. So you ask, “What’s the political continuity here?” But it isn’t a political continu-

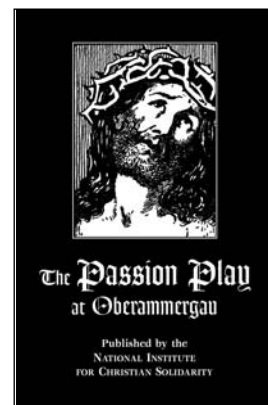
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ity. It's a religious and ethnic continuity. What we are talking about here is the revolutionary Jew. It's not a political thing. It's religious and ethnic.

By 1660 people were sick to death of some nut showing up and saying "I am Gideon, and you are Israel." In England they were so hateful of Cromwell that they dug his body up and hanged the corpse. At the very time the rabbi of Amsterdam was negotiating with Cromwell to get the Jews back into England (from which they had been expelled), the Jews backed the restoration of Charles II to the British throne. And now the vehicle for revolution became (and I know I'll raise some hackles here) Freemasonry. So despite all of this intrigue, the only continuity was what I have termed "the revolutionary Jew."

We have now reached the point in America where we have a huge crisis. We have the war in Iraq, the worst foreign policy debacle in our history, and in spite of the results of the election of 2006, which was a repudiation of that war, no one seems to be really backing off from supporting the war. Rather, they are now pressing for another war—a nuclear war—with Iran.

So the problem, as I see it, is that we—as a people—don't even have the proper vocabulary to talk about the problem. The world has a Jewish problem and no one wants to talk about it. This, I think, could be the contribution of Catholicism, at least from its traditional standpoint. The Catholic Church

said for a thousand years that there was a Jewish problem and dealt with it in a way that I think was humane. It was articulated by the pope known as Gregory the Great and every single Pope in the Middle Ages and up until the modern era.

The principle, on the one hand, said that no one had the right to harm a Jew. No one had the right to disturb his services. No one had a right to desecrate his synagogue. On the other hand, the Jew should not presume to corrupt the morals of Christians or undermine their faith. This will maintain peace. This is the formula for civil order in any culture but certainly in a Christian culture. We are now seeing the eclipse of this form of reasoning.

However, this combination kept the undermining of logos in check for a thousand years. It kept usury in check for 1,000 years. What we saw with the triumph of revolution was the triumph of Jewish principle.

On the 100th anniversary of the French Revolution, a Jesuit journal concluded that the net result of that revolution was that we were now ruled by Jews. Jesuits don't talk this way anymore, but that's what they were saying about France in the 1890s and it's precisely what we experienced here in the United States in the 1960s with our own "cultural revolution."

Here in the United States, with the influx of Jewish and Catholic immigrants in the late 19th century and early 20th century, you had a confrontation over obscenity in the motion picture industry. By 1929 the Jews in the leadership of the Hollywood motion picture industry went into great debt to finance the "talking" pictures and then the crash came. At this point, the Catholic cardinal of Philadelphia, Cardinal Dougherty, declared a boycott of all of the Warner Brothers theaters. And this had a big impact on the Warner Brothers profits. This was the beginning of the culture wars between the Catholics and the Jews.

Basically, the Jews capitulated and introduced the famous production codes and for roughly 30 years the Catholics pretty much held Jewish Hollywood in line. But in 1965 the Jews broke the code in the wake of the Second Vatican Council that constituted a colossal failure of nerve on the part of Catholics around the world. Suddenly the Catholics were being told they shouldn't be contesting culture with the Jews.

As a result, the Jews had no constraints upon them; and within five years, two of the top-grossing films were pornographic productions such as *Deep Throat* and *The Devil in Miss Jones*.

Once the Jews were given free rein in pornography, they were able to colonize the entire culture because pornography is a form of social control. What was the first thing the Israelis did when they occupied Ramallah? They started broadcasting pornography from the

local television station.

In my perspective, the whole racial concept in dealing with the Jewish question has gone nowhere. As T.S. Elliot said, it's like trying to disperse fog using a hand grenade. We have to deal with this question as a theological issue because it is (and has been) a theological problem.

The other side is now recognizing this. Even the Southern Poverty Law Center is now attacking traditional Catholics [effectively endorsing the Second Vatican Council, which the traditional Catholics have raised questions about].

Look at what has happened to John Sharpe, the U.S. Navy lieutenant commander, an officer on the *USS Carl Vinson*, who is a founder of my publisher, IHS Press. Is the Navy now saying that Sharpe cannot be loyal to his traditional Catholic views? The Navy has suspended Sharpe because, so they say, he is a member of a "supremacist" group. If they do that, there will be consequences and I don't think the Navy can afford it. The Navy is saying that if you are a Catholic, there are certain things you cannot say as a Catholic if you are in the Navy. The way things are going, everybody is now going to be considered an "anti-Semite."

It is not "anti-Semitism" to oppose the revolutionary activ-

"And today we have the modern-day heirs of the Trotskyites, with such people as Irving Kristol. That brand of Communist ideology has permeated into today's neo-conservatism."

ities of Jews. The term “anti-Semitism” was coined by Wilhelm Marr in Germany, who basically said that Jews had bad DNA. If you’ve got bad DNA, he was saying, there was nothing that could be done about it. But that’s never been the Catholic position. The Catholic position has been that the Jews rejected Christ, but that if a Jew rejects the rejection of Christ, by the process of baptism, then you are no longer a Jew and you are now part of the new Israel. It’s that simple. Now there were problems in Spain in this approach, but the principle was in place. It existed all the way up to the Reformation.

In Europe you had Johann Pfefferkorn, who was a Jewish convert with a very real zeal for the Catholic faith and he advocated burning the Talmud and the emperor said that this was a good idea and the Dominicans supported Pfefferkorn since their job was to convert the Jews to Christ and they knew the Talmud was designed to keep the Jews away from Christ.

However, the entire intellectual establishment of Europe had been corrupted, since they didn’t believe in baptism anymore. So Erasmus, the great hero of the intellectuals, denigrated Pfefferkorn as a “baptized Jew,” denigrating baptism itself, saying that baptism can’t triumph over DNA. And that has never been the Catholic position. So what you saw was that the loss of faith actually meant the rise of racism in Europe. Some people have a problem with accepting or understanding that.

TBR: There are so many influential Jews in public policy-making today who are driven by this revolutionary Jewish spirit (and who are in turn backed financially by like-minded people with vast resources at their disposal, not to mention the power of the mass media). How do you diminish their power?

EMJ: We have to start redefining discourse and bringing our own vocabulary to the public debate. The crucial thing we have to say is simply: We can talk about Jews. We can criticize Jews. Jesus Christ criticized Jews. There is a Christian tradition that there is an antagonism between the church and Jews and it is never going to go away. We need to reinstitute this discourse and this vocabulary. Eventually it will spread, the way the truth spreads.

TBR: Many people use the terms “Zionists” and “Jews” interchangeably, many times because they are afraid to use the term “Jews.” In fact, not all Jews are Zionists and not all Zionists are Jews. And while there are a small number of Jews who reject Zionism—which is a political expression of Jewish nationalism—most of the influential Jewish groups and Jewish leaders in the United States and around the world are, in fact, Zionists. And the truth is that even many of the Anti-

Zionist Jews, such as the Neturei Karta group, hold to the Talmud.

EMJ: Judaism is hatred of logos. The Talmud is the heart of the Jewish people. That’s what the authoritative *Jewish Encyclopedia* itself says.

TBR: There are those, Jewish and non-Jewish alike, who say that Judaism can be interpreted as self-worship, that is that the Jewish people worship their own tribe, so to speak, rather than the God that many Christians believe is the center of what is often referred to as “Judeo-Christianity” (itself a term that didn’t exist prior to its first usage by a Jewish information specialist, that is, a propagandist for the American Office of War Information during World War II).

EMJ: Judaism did become self-worship in the middle of the 19th century when Moses Hess said that the Jewish people would become their own messiah. So at that point you had two competing Jewish ideologies: Zionism and Communism. Well, Communism failed, and Zionism succeeded. But what you see in both cases in the big picture is a constant trajectory of messianic fervor leading to disillusionment. I think the same thing is happening with Zionism today. We are seeing a lot of that among Jewish thinkers and activists today—total disillusionment.

TBR: Within the Catholic Church, are there any elements trying to stand up to all of this Jewish spirit of revolution?

EMJ: The Zionist and Jewish forces were very worried, at the last papal conclave, that somebody from South America would become pope, particularly Cardinal Rodriguez of Honduras, who said that he felt that the pedophile scandal in the Catholic Church was a “Jewish conspiracy.”

TBR: That statement, of course, echoed the concern, expressed even in a Vatican-endorsed publication, that Jewish elements in the American media were deliberately focusing on those scandals.

EMJ: The cardinal’s statement set off alarm bells across the world. The cardinal sees the people of Central America working in sweatshops. He sees the robber barons of the New World Order destroying their communities. If someone from that region became pope, it would be a whole different ballgame.

TBR: Thank you Dr. Jones for the interview and your time. This was quite enlightening. ❖

“So now the U.S. is the nation that is going to bring salvation to the entire Earth. The Czechs failed. The British failed. But now the U.S. is going to do it. And we are bringing it by the sword.”

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HISTORY YOU MAY HAVE MISSED

Methuselah Whale Was Over 115

A whale recently caught off the coast of Alaska had a projectile fragment in its neck that showed it survived a similar hunt more than 100 years ago. Embedded deep within the blubber of the whale, a 50-ton bowhead, was a three-inch-long arrow-like projectile that has given researchers insight into the whale's age, estimated at 115-130 years. Figuring out a whale's age is not easy as a rule. Age is usually gauged by studying the amino acids in the lenses of the eye. It's rare to find one that has lived more than a century, but experts believe the oldest have been close to 200 years old—older than any other animal, although a tortoise in Australia lived to 175. "No other [whale age] finding has been this precise," said John Bockstoce, adjunct curator of the New Bedford Whaling Museum.



Ancient Astronomers

A rock inscription found in Arizona may depict a star explosion observed by American Indians 1,000 years ago, scientists announced recently. The petroglyph would be the only known record in the Americas of the known supernova of the year 1006. The rock carving was discovered in White Tank Regional Park just outside Phoenix, Arizona, in an area occupied by a tribe known as the Hohokam from about A.D. 500 to 1100. The supernova of 1006 was possibly the brightest stellar event ever to occur in history. At its peak, the supernova was so radiant that people could have read by its light at midnight, say scientists—about a quarter the brightness of the Moon.

Lincoln's Brush with Death?

Abraham Lincoln may have come close to dying from smallpox shortly after delivering his 1863 Gettysburg Address, medical researchers said recently. After the speech, Lincoln became ill with high



fever, weakness and severe pain in the head and back, "prostration" and skin eruptions that lasted for three weeks. Lincoln's physicians told the president he was suffering from a cold or fever before one doctor told him he had a "mild" form of smallpox. "Lincoln's physicians attempted to reassure him that his disease was . . . 'mild'

. . . but that may have been to prevent the public from fearing that Lincoln was dying," said Dr. Armond Goldman, emeritus professor of pediatrics at the University of Texas Medical Branch in Galveston.

Many other cultures recorded the supernova of 1006 as well.



Oldest Jewelry Found

"Tick shells," a kind of reef snail, discovered in a limestone cave in Morocco are the oldest adornments ever found, the Arab kingdom's government recently announced, and they show humans in Africa used symbols 40,000 years before Europe. They are dated at 82,000 years before the present. The small, oval *Nassarius* shells, some of them dyed red

with ochre, were pierced—probably to be strung into necklaces or bracelets. "The adornments in Pigeon's Cave at Taforalt [are] older than those discovered previously in Algeria, South Africa and Palestine," the Culture Ministry said in a statement.



Now That's Old

According to CNN, on January 18, 2000, a meteor entered the atmosphere over Canada before fragmenting and raining down across the frozen surface of Lake Tagish in British Columbia. Researchers recently announced that the remains of the meteorite appear to be the oldest object(s) ever found on Earth. The estimated age of the Tagish object is 4.5 billion years, edging out the next-oldest material found so far on Earth, a zircon deposit found in western Australia. But the bolide fragments contain minute grains of matter that appear to be even older—perhaps even billions of years older—they said.



Confederate Monument in Delaware

The first monument to honor Delawareans who fought for the Confederacy was unveiled recently in Georgetown, on the grounds of the Nutter B. Marvel Museum. The ceremonies included speeches, a 21-gun salute and cannon salutes. Reenactors walked the grounds afterward to help educate people about the War Between the States.



Really Big 'Bird'

A new species of dinosaur has turned up in China that is being classed as a giant dinosaur with surprisingly birdlike traits. *Gigantoraptor erlianensis* was found in the Erlian basin in Inner Mongolia, researchers wrote in *Nature* magazine. It certainly did not fly, not surprising in view of its sheer size. This monster stood about 12 feet tall at the shoulder and was 26 feet long. Living some 85 million years ago, *Gigantoraptor* would have weighed in at 1.4 tons. The specimen studied was about 11 years old—a young adult—when it died for unknown reasons. Unlike most dinosaurs, the giant raptor had no teeth, getting by with just a beak. It is not proven, but is believed, that it had feathers, said Xu Xing at the Chinese Academy of Sciences' Institute of Vertebrate Paleontology and Paleoanthropology.



Gutsy Jewish Professor Denied Tenure

Professor Norman Finkelstein, 53 (left), who has accused fellow Jews of exploiting the legacy of WWII to get "compensation" payments, has been denied tenure at DePaul University after a long fight. Finkelstein, whose honest research led to a long-running feud with notorious lawyer Alan Dershowitz, said he was disappointed by the 4-3 decision. "They can deny me tenure, deny me the right to teach. But they will never stop me from saying what I believe," Finkelstein told reporters. The son of Jewish survivors of WWII, Finkelstein earned his doctorate from Princeton in 1988.



DAVID ZEISBERGER (1721–1808), a German-speaking native of Moravia, spent his life as a missionary of the Moravian (Herrnhuter) Church, working mainly in Pennsylvania and Ohio with various Indian groups. His extensive writings on native cultures and languages, several of which he spoke fluently, remain invaluable sources of information for scholars today. The reproduction on this page shows Zeisberger as portrayed in 1862 by the Alsatian-American immigrant artist, Christian Schussele (1824–1879).

Of Teutonic Blood

Accomplishments of the German Americans: Part II

OUR COVER STORY FOR THE NOVEMBER-DECEMBER 2005 issue discussed the history of the Teutonic people from 3000 B.C. in Europe to the German-Americans of 1777-1781. In Part II, millions of Germans, Austrians and *Switzerdeutchers* (Swiss Germans) poured into America in the 19th and 20th centuries, revolutionizing American customs, cuisine, science, business and military leadership. Germany itself, united after 1870, underwent its own boom in every conceivable area.

Storm clouds formed, however, in the 20th century as Germans and German-Americans came to be seen as dangerous. Still today, Germans and German-Americans are fighting to regain their lost culture. This article is part of the European-American Heritage Project of TBR, in which we hope eventually to cover all the major European culture groups that have enriched America.

BY JOHN NUGENT

German-Americans are certainly a group big enough to be noticed. According to the 2000 census they are nearly 60 million strong, the largest ethnic group overall in America (albeit with Hispanics catching up fast). And they are the largest ethnic group specifically in all 16 states of America's defining region, the Midwestern heartland. It has now been 400 years since the first German came to Jamestown, Virginia in 1607 and one can presume that by now a number approaching half of all white Americans have some amount of German blood in their veins. And this should include the Germanic Swiss and Austrian people, as well, as it was all one country in Europe for 1,000 years. Yet even now, the anti-German "evil Nazi" stereotype still survives.

THE SLEEPING TITAN

Germans and Germanic immigrants and their descendants have founded some of the most dynamic and powerful businesses in America. These firms and their inventions affect Americans on a daily basis in the critical fields of chemistry, pharmaceuticals, engineering, industry, clothing, military leadership, and, most of all, the efficient production and distribution of the most vital American product of

all—the food we eat.

Note that since their founding, some of these huge corporations have passed out of family hands into non-German and even anti-German possession, and some have unfortunately lost their ethical way along with their original founding families. The point is who founded and grew them. The takeover of German-American businesses has been as perverting as the takeover of every other aspect of American life by an alien and ruthless spirit, especially after World War II.

While German-Americans no longer call the shots in some of the corporations that are named herein, by juxtaposing these German names in TBR for the first time ever in any print publication, much of American commerce begins to sound like a German wedding list. (See page 28.)

GERMAN INVENTIONS

Many German, Austrian or Swiss German corporations have become American household names: Nestlé's, Red Bull (energy drinks from Salzburg), Glock pistols (widely used by police, also from Austria), Jaegermeister (a strange, bitter, licorice liqueur that causes tipsiness with chilling German efficiency), and obviously Audi, BMW, Mercedes and Volkswagen.

America's "thing" for Volkswagens is interesting. "Volkswagen" was Hitler's own chosen name for the universally

affordable “Folk Wagon” (“people’s car”) that he had Ferdinand Porsche develop and build, beginning in 1934. *Volk* was of course the Third Reich’s magic word, meaning “the racial nation.” The “beetles” were built in the new city of Wolfsburg.¹

The “Folk Wagon” company is now the fourth-largest car company in the world.

One of Germany’s most trivial yet ingenious gifts to America has been the perfecting of the modern potato chip. The Mikesell (“Meichsel”) Company of Dayton, Ohio achieved this *wunder* in 1910. In 1932 in Nashville, Herman Lay made America a world potato chip power.

The next German addition to the world “fun food” market was Fanta soda, whose orange color confirmed that it contained yet another amazing German chemical. Franklin Roosevelt was Fanta’s evil stepfather; in 1940, he had decided to cripple the Third Reich by stopping U.S. exports of Coca-Cola syrup.

That meant war, a war for the survival of Coca-Cola

Deutschland and its thousands of employees now without a product. And that led quickly to Fanta.

The company’s manager was the very resourceful Max Keith. (Pronounced “kite,” Keith can be a German name, just as Peters, Winters, and Miller can be.)

Keith mixed a concoction from whey and apple fiber, then added flavoring and coloring. Searching for a brand name, he asked employees to make a suggestion, using their imagination (in German *Fantasie*). One employee, Joe Knipps, had a brainstorm: “Fanta.”

The most disgusting of all German inventions, however, appeared in 1879—saccharin, the first no-calorie artificial sweetener. Its taste caused millions of Americans to decide to stay fat.

The most convenient German *erfindung* (invention) has been contact lenses, more used by Americans than any other nation. (Americans hate to look bookish.) The hard ones were invented by Adolf Fick in 1887, the soft version by Otto Wichterle in 1961.

German Giants of Industry Abound

- Anheuser-Busch (beer)
- (Eddie) Bauer (sports clothing)
- Bausch and Lomb (telescopes)
- Bayer (aspirin)
- Bechtel (construction)
- Boeing (aerospace)
- (Black &) Decker (tools)
- Diebold (bank vaults, ATM machines and recently voting machines—the Diebold family is long gone)
- Derringer (pistols)
- Doppler (weather radar, using the Doppler effect)
- Eckerd (drugstores)
- Engelhard (chemicals)
- Fender (the prized “Stratocaster” electric guitar)
- Gerber (baby foods)
- Hershey (“Hirsche,” chocolate)
- Hilton (“Hiltens,” hotels)
- Hoover (Huber, vacuum cleaners)
- Kaiser (aluminum)
- Keebler (“Kiebler,” cookies)
- Kemper (insurance)
- Koehler (faucets)
- Kraft (foods)
- Kroeger (2,477 supermarkets/pharmacies, based in Cincinnati, Ohio, with \$60 billion in sales)

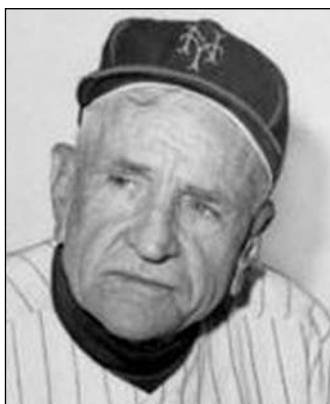
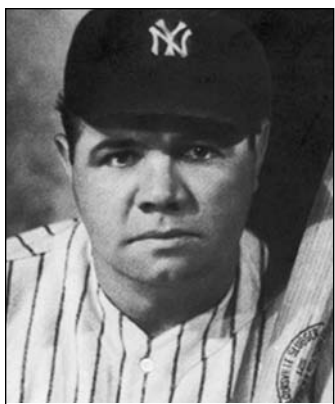
- Heinz (ketchup)
- Hormel (meats)
- Lays (potato chips)
- Mack (trucks)
- Maytag (appliances)
- Meineke (mufflers)
- Merck (pharmaceuticals)
- Oscar Meyer (meats)
- Mosler (safes)
- Reese (peanut-butter cups & candy)
- Orville Redenbacher (popcorn)
- Sebring (Florida raceway)
- Schering (pharmaceuticals)
- Earl Scheib (car bodywork)
- Schick (razors)
- Schlage (locks)
- Schweppes (soft drinks)
- (Charles) Schwab (investments)
- Schwinn (bicycles)
- Secamp (the Mercedes of concealable pistols)
- Siebert (manufacturing control systems)
- Smucker (jams)
- Steinway (“Steinweg” pianos)
- Stouffer (foods/hotels)
- Trump (premium real estate)
- Walgreen’s (drugstores)
- Wagner (spray paint)

- Weber (grills)
- Westinghouse electric appliances, lighting)
- Weyerhaeuser (paper)
- Ziebart (car enhancements) . . .

Of course almost every major beer brand in America is of German origin:

- Sam Adams (Bavarian recipe from the Koch family of Washington, D.C.)
- (Adolph) Coors
- Busch
- Michelob
- Miller (Mueller)
- Pabst
- Schaefer
- Schlitz
- Schmidt’s
- Stroh’s
- Rheingold
- Weinhard
- Yuengling (the oldest brewery in America).

Even Mexico’s popular Corona and Dos Equis beers, and China’s Tsing Tao brew, all enjoyed by Americans, were all founded by German immigrants to those countries.



German Americans look good in Yankee pinstripes. Two such German Americans were the talented slugger and one-time pitcher Babe Ruth (left) and Casey Stengel, one of the most successful managers in major league baseball history.

The most common drug in the world for 107 years has been the one fighting the most common pain, the headache. Aspirin (originally a trade name) was developed by the German company Bayer (meaning “Bavarian”) in 1899.

In 1917, when America declared war on Germany, Woodrow Wilson seized Bayer USA. In 1919 Sterling Drugs paid the U.S. government for the stolen aspirin patent. But the Bayer logo still symbolized quality, so Sterling marketed aspirin using the Bayer logo. Outrageous? That was the Germans’ headache.

Naturally, now there were two Bayer aspirins, one in America and the real McCoy in Germany—the same drug under the same logo. In 1994, the real Bayer obtained pain relief, for a price: it bought out Sterling.

Bayer has made many other amazing products. For instance, to help heroin junkies, Bayer developed methadone. This came after Bayer marketed heroin for years to German citizens as a cough medicine.

Bayer also developed nerve gas before World War II. Adolf Hitler refused to use it, but the U.S. helped Saddam Hussein make it in 1984 to use in the Iran-Iraq War; the U.S. then accused him of having it in 2002 and we invaded. The German Nazis never used nerve gas, even after the United States and Britain rained destruction down on the militarily insignificant city of Dresden.

Speaking of weapons of mass destruction, Bayer invented Ciprofloxacin, which is used in treating anthrax. Polyurethane from Bayer gives Americans foam rubber for carpet pads, computer mouse pads, the interior of car seats, head rests, foam mattresses and pillows; but polyurethane is also found in hard plastics, wood glues, seals, gaskets, protective paints and varnishes to coat decks, surfboards and the hulls of boats.

Finally, “polycarbonate” from Bayer gives Americans CDs, DVDs, sunglasses, eyeglasses and bulletproof glass. It would be interesting to imagine this country without polycarbonate.

German-American Sports Stars

IS ANYTHING MORE UNIQUELY AMERICAN than blues music, democracy, hot dogs, apple pie, Chevrolets, Fords and baseball? Here are a few Germanic names from the Baseball Hall of Fame:

- Honus Wagner
- Lou Gehrig
- Herman “Babe” Ruth
- Al Kaline
- Warren Spahn
- Mel Ott
- Mike Schmidt
- Red Schoendienst
- Duke Snider (Schneider)
- Casey Stengel
- Tom Seaver (Siever)
- George Brett



HONUS WAGNER

GERMANS ALSO FILLED THE RANKS of great American football players. Here are just a few Germanic NFL Hall of Famers:

- Paul Hornung
- Ray Nitschke
- Roger Staubach
- Sam Huff
- Bob Griese
- Dan Dierdorf
- Tex Schramm
- Don Shula



ROGER STAUBACH

WHAT IS MORE GERMAN THAN . . .

It is hard to imagine a more American Fourth of July picnic than ingesting beer, hamburgers, hotdogs (*der Frankfurter* or *der Wiener*), ketchup and coleslaw. Forsooth, none of these items came over from Merrie Olde England. Nor did the Christmas tree, or tinsel and ornaments. *Nein*. All came with German immigrants (the word “ketchup” comes from Malay, but for them it was actually a fish sauce). Before beer, British-Americans drank ale and hard cider as light alcoholic drinks, plus of course brandy and whisky.

Serious Yuletide presents under that *Tannenbaum* were also German-American.

Santa Claus himself (see page 30) as an image was designed in 1863 for *Harper’s* magazine by Thomas Nast (1840-1902), a jolly Rhinelander—not by Coca-Cola Company as is widely believed. Unbelievably, this German-American, the father of modern political and cultural cartooning, also first created:

America's Greatest Cartoonist Was a German

SANTA CLAUS was indisputably Thomas Nast's greatest German-American contribution. The immigrant from the Rhineland, perhaps Germany's most humor-loving region, has thereby brought fun and excitement to generations of American children and to all the men who have agreed to play Santa for them, especially after the 1920s when he gained the classic red suit.

We all like German Santa's on-time toy delivery. We approve of the hard-working elf crews. Herr Claus seems like a strict but good-natured German boss to us; one imagines elves getting permission for a roaring party once all deliveries have been properly completed. And this is just how Germans and Dutch are, very willing to play once the job is behind them.

The previous Saint Nicholas was historically accurate but un-jolly: an anorexic bishop with a staff and triangular hat or miter. But in the German parts of



Pennsylvania (not in Dutch New Amsterdam, now New York) St. Nicholas traditionally engaged in serious present-giving on December 7 of each year, in Christmas season.

The British custom, in England as well as the American colonies, had been a feast without major gifts, often featuring turkey and a flaming plum pudding decorated with holly sprigs. These feasts were often held by St. George's Societies. Since George was the patron saint of England (hence the popularity of the name with kings), after the American Revolution began there arose a desire for a non-British and more American Christmas. It was time to observe

all the fun the German and Dutch immigrants were having. (The Dutch—related to the German word for German, *Deutsch*—are a kindred people who were part of Germany for thousands of years until a dominant France caused Holland to split off in 1648.)

In 1809 Washington Irving of New York state described, in his *Knickerbocker Tales*, “St. Nick” who was a kind of heavy-set, jolly Dutchman with a long pipe. This led in 1823 to another poem, brilliantly composed by Clement Moore (or by a Henry Livingston), creating a visual picture of “a jolly old elf.” Interestingly, “The Night Before Christmas” had reindeer named Donner and Blitzen (German and Dutch for Thunder and “Lightning Striking”).

The stage was now set for “Santa Claus” actually to be named as such, on the basis of the Dutch *Sinter Klaas*, and then drawn as such by a genius of illustration and commentary, Thomas Nast.



Above, Nast's caricature of Santa Claus depicts “St. Nick” much as described in Clement Moore's *A Night Before Christmas*. He sports a Dutchman's pipe and breeches, and displays attributes of a legendary Teutonic elf. At left, Nast satirizes Chicago's Boss Tweed. Chicago elections were notoriously corrupt and Tweed's control of the ballot box allowed him to win a Senate seat in New York. He was eventual-



German and German-American Beauties: Pictured above from left to right are four lovely German-blooded women (amongst a plethora of other talented and attractive Teutonic gals from which we could have chosen). They are singer, actress and talk show host Doris Day, famous teen idol poster girl Cheryl Tiegs, award-winning actress Sandra Bullock and model Claudia Schiffer.

- The Republican Party elephant;
- The Democratic Party donkey;
- The Tammany tiger, a symbol of Boss Tweed's political machine. Nast drew such accurate and well-known cartoons of Tweed himself that when the Boss was on the lam, Spanish authorities arrested him using a Nast cartoon;
- Columbia, a graceful image of the United States as a woman in flowing gown and tiara, carrying a sword to defend the downtrodden;
- Uncle Sam—a lanky caricature of the United States first drawn in the 1830s, but to whom Nast added whiskers; and finally
- John Bull, a rotund image of Britain's spirit.

German-Americans also built the sturdy “Conestoga” pioneer wagons (invented by the Irish-born James Logan), with virtually unbreakable axles. They transported millions of Americans over thousands of miles of Plains and Rocky Mountain states, as far as the Pacific. Since the roof was of canvas, not wood as in English wagons, the “covered wagon” was much less hot in summer and always lighter, which was important for horses and in traversing muddy terrain. And the canvas roof made it a convertible. The Conestoga wagon was very successfully built and marketed by a family named Stoer-tebeker. Now that was a name no “Anglo” could pronounce; it was corrupted to Studebaker, later an automobile company.

STARS OF GERMAN BLOOD

In the list that follows, one notes that women of German heritage from both sides of the Atlantic are among the most beautiful in the world. Men of German blood rank high for rugged, square-jawed masculinity. A distinguishing German quality in both sexes is this: they hardly ever look vulnerable, wispy or frail.

Famous beauties of German heritage:

- Sandra Bullock (German-born mother)
- Michelle Pfeiffer
- Cheryl Tiegs
- Kim Basinger
- Doris Day (von Kappelhof)
- Barbara Eden (Huffman)
- Cheryl Ladd (Stoppelmoor)
- Jessica Lange
- Claudia Schiffer
- Dorothy Lamour (Mary Kaumeyer)
- Carole Lombard (Jane Peters)
- Julie Newmar (Julia Newmeyer)
- Renée Zellweger (Best Supporting Actress, 2004)

Germanic-blooded actors:

- Johnny Depp
- Ricky Schroeder
- John Schroeder
- Tom Selleck
- Clark Gable (Amish descent)
- Eddie Albert (Heimberger)
- Robert Conrad (Conrad Falk)
- John Denver (Deutschendorf)
- Kelsey Grammer
- Robert Wagner
- Douglas Fairbanks, Sr. (Douglas Uhlmann Sr.)
- James Garner (James Scott Baumgarner)
- Rock Hudson (Roy Scherer)
- The Amazing Kreskin (George Kresge Jr.)
- Jack Lemmon (John Uhler Lemmon III)
- Rod Steiger

- Harry Morgan (Harry Bratsburg)
- “Buffalo Bob” Smith (Robert Emil Schmidt)
- Christopher Walken (parents from Hamburg)
- Arnold Schwarzenegger (from Graz, Austria)
- Ashton Kutcher
- Jon Voigt (incidentally, an “Udo Voigt” leads the patriotic and growing NPD party in Germany)

The fact that these people are of Germanic heritage is nearly totally unknown (except perhaps Schwarzenegger) to Americans, let alone German-Americans. A stigma still exists on all things German—even here in America where so many of us have German blood. This will not change without a battle. Part of reclaiming this censored past involves publishing authentic history and teaching the young about our rich cultural past which is right here in front of our eyes. ❖

NEXT INSTALLMENT: In Part III of the European-American Heritage series, first segment, “Of Teutonic Blood,” German-Americans rise through merit, weathering intense suspicion, to command the navies and armies of America in four major wars of the 20th century. In both political parties they also reach the pinnacles of power in Congress. A couple of them even become U.S. president. But a combination of real fears and certain ingrained German traits prevent the largest ethnic group from finding its voice again after World War I. The German scientist Max Planck and the American commander

“Many German, Austrian or Swiss corporations have become household names: Nestlé, Glock pistols, Jaegermeister, Audi, BMW, Mercedes & Volkswagen.”

John Joseph “Black Jack” Pershing reveal both the strengths of “Germanity” and its failures in a strange new world designed primarily for deceitful self-promoters. ❖

ENDNOTES:

¹Wolfsburg means “Wolf Fortress.” By coincidence, “Wolf” was a nickname of Hitler, which close friends such as Winifred Wagner were allowed to use in addressing him. The Wolfsschanze, “Wolf’s Lair,” was the name of Hitler’s military headquarters in East Prussia for the war against the USSR. Hitler’s given name, “Adolf,” comes from the Old High German for “noble wolf” (“*Adel*”=“nobility” + “wolf”). Hence, not surprisingly, one of Hitler’s self-given nicknames was *Wolf* or *Herr Wolf*.

²See Michael Piper’s book *The New Jerusalem* (\$20, softcover, 174 pages) for information on highly successful Americans of the Jewish persuasion. Available from FAB, 645 Pennsylvania Avenue SE, Suite 100, Washington, D.C. 20003. Call 1-888-699-NEWS to charge to Visa or MasterCard. No charge for S&H inside the U.S. Call TBR at 951-587-6936 for foreign S&H.

³Some 25,000 (including Caribbean islanders) actually did so.

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JOHN NUGENT majored in German at Georgetown University, participated in NATO exercises with the Marines in northern Germany, and has undertaken numerous trips and lengthy stays in Germany and Austria. He speaks fluent standard German and one of the Tyrolean dialects but cannot yodel. His British ancestors arrived in New England in 1636; he had one German blond, blue-eyed great-grandmother.

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Herbert Hoover:

The Ultimate Humanitarian

HERBERT HOOVER IS ONE OF OUR MOST UNDERRATED and misunderstood presidents. Yes, he made a few mistakes—no one is perfect—but he also got the blame for what others had done. That’s why to be Herbert Hoovered, or to get the Herbert Hoover, means to be unfairly tarnished by the misdeeds of others. Here we take a look at the 80 million lives saved by this great philanthropist.

BY JOHN TIFFANY

The greatest humanitarian of recent centuries was not the Albanian Mother Teresa; the Alsatian German Albert Schweitzer, who labored as a doctor in the Congo; nor the French-Swiss Henri Dunant, founder of the International Committee of the Red Cross. It was German-American Herbert Hoover.

Hoover saved millions of lives from starvation caused by war and vendettas, including many Germans and Austrians. The Canadian Revisionist historian James Bacque dedicated his book *Crimes and Mercies: The Fate of German Civilians Under Allied Occupation* to his memory.

It was Hoover who, in a spirit of Christian charity and true to his Quaker roots, led worldwide food relief efforts after both world wars. His efforts after World War II, Bacque claims, saved probably as many as 80 million European lives.

Hoover also lobbied for a food program to relieve the desperate conditions inside Germany. His actions, along with the Marshall Plan, helped put an end to the implementation of the Morgenthau plan—a nightmarish scheme concocted by Henry Morgenthau and approved by Franklin Roosevelt to annihilate the German people by mass starvation and the dismantlement of all factories.

Supported by two other famed historians, former UN official Alfred de Zayas and the Austrian Gerd Honsik, who has lived for 14 years in Spanish exile, Bacque believes that as

many as 13 million Germans may have died during and after World War II. Of the 16 million Germans expelled from their homes in eastern Germany and other countries, at least 2 million died on the road as a result of hunger, exhaustion and the hideous strafing of retreating columns of civilians by Allied fighter planes. It was solely owing to the intervention of Herbert Hoover that the death toll was not far higher.

THE ULTIMATE IN GERMANIC VALUES

Many U.S. presidents have had some German ancestry, including Teddy Roosevelt, Dwight Eisenhower and Richard Milhaus Nixon. But the only one who was pure German was Herbert Hoover (1874-1964). A man of typical Teutonic virtues—thrift, honesty, decency, hard work, efficiency, compassion—he proved incapable of being a “modern U.S. president” during his one term (1929-1933) because he was incapable of lying, a necessary ability for politicians—and especially presidents—today.

In fact, he and George Washington were probably the two most virtuous of all our 43 presidents. Whereas Washington’s immaculate character was welcome at the beginning of the republic, by 1929, when Hoover entered the White House, he was clearly “too honest for politics.” He had never been elected to any public office before the presidency; he was elected as a famous, effective humanitarian during the booming economy of the Roaring Twenties. One year later, the Depression hit—a product of wild spending, heavy personal debt and stock market speculation.

“It was Hoover who, in a spirit of Christian charity and true to his Quaker roots, led worldwide food relief efforts after both world wars. His efforts after WWII saved 80 million Europeans.”



EARLY RISE

The future 31st president of the United States, before entering the White House, had been a successful mining engineer, humanitarian and administrator. Born into a Quaker family in West Branch, Iowa, he was the first president to be born west of the Mississippi River. Both of his parents were German-Americans: Jesse Hoover and Hulda Minthorn. When he was six, his father (who was descended from Andreas Huber of Frederick, Maryland) died, and he lost his mother at age 10.

In the summer of 1885, 11-year-old “Bert” Hoover boarded a Union Pacific train headed to Oregon. Sewn into his clothes were two dimes. Waiting for him on the western side of the continent was his maternal uncle, John Minthorn, a doctor and school superintendent whom Hoover recalled as “a severe man on the surface, but, like all Quakers, kindly at the bottom.”

Hoover’s six years in Oregon taught him self-reliance. “My boyhood ambition was to be able to earn my own living, without the help of anybody, anywhere,” he once recalled. As an office boy in his uncle’s Oregon Land Company he mastered bookkeeping and typing, while also attending business school in the evening and reading Charles Dickens’s *David*

Copperfield, the story of another orphan cast into the world to live by his wits.

In the fall of 1891 Hoover attended the new Stanford University at Palo Alto, California—really just a college in a hayfield at the time. Hoover managed the baseball and football teams, started a laundry and ran a lecture agency. Teaming up with other poor boys against campus “swells,” the reluctant candidate was elected student body treasurer on the “Barbarian” slate, then went on to wipe out a student government debt of \$2,000.

Hoover earned his way through Stanford by doing typing chores for Prof. John Casper Branner, who also got him a summer job mapping the terrain in Arkansas’s Ozark Mountains. It was in Branner’s geology lab that young Hoover met his future wife, nee Lou Henry, a fellow Iowan who loved the outdoors and self-reliance. “It isn’t so important what others think of you as what you feel inside yourself,” she told college friends. Hoover agreed.

After a brief stint in Nevada City, California shoveling ore for \$2 per 10-hour day, Hoover went to Australia, where he did well in the field of gold prospecting.

In 1899 the young married couple went to China, where he worked for a private corporation as China’s leading engineer. In June 1900 the Boxer Rebellion caught the Hoovers in Tianjin. For almost a month the settlement was under heavy fire. While his wife worked in the hospitals, Hoover directed the building of barricades, and once risked his life rescuing Chinese children.

WAR VICTIM HUMANITARIAN

Hoover was bored with making money. His Quaker faith made him yearn to be of service to others. In August of 1914 he got his chance, when the assassination in Sarajevo of the Austro-Hungarian Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his wife, Sophie, began World War I. An estimated 120,000 Americans were trapped on the wrong side of the Atlantic, cut off from their European funds, and needed help. The U.S. ambassador to Britain sent an urgent request for assistance to the already well-known and respected Hoover on August 3.

Within 24 hours, he and 500 volunteers gathered in the grand ballroom of the Savoy Hotel in Manhattan to figure out both how to collect steamer fare for this civilian army of 120,000 Americans on the European continent and, when they arrived, give them food, clothing and cash. “I did not realize it at the moment (wrote Hoover in his *Memoirs*) but on August 3, 1914, my engineering career was over forever. I was on the slippery road of public life.” Hoover, together with nine engineer friends, loaned desperate travelers a total of \$1.5 million. All but \$400 of this was returned, confirming Hoover’s faith in the American character.

In the fall of 1914, occupied by Germany and starved by a British blockade, tiny Belgium—a kingdom dependent on

imports for 80% of its food—faced death by hunger.

Hoover decided to undertake an unprecedented relief effort for the Belgians, thereby abandoning his successful career as the world's foremost mining engineer. "Let the fortune go to hell," he told a friend.

He received no salary, but he had a free hand in organizing and administering what became known as the Commission for the Relief of Belgium (CRB).

The CRB became, in effect, an "independent republic of relief," with its own flag, navy, factories, mills and railroads. Its \$12-million-a-month budget was supplied by voluntary donations and government grants.

More than once Hoover made personal pledges far in excess of his total worth. In an early form of "shuttle diplomacy," he crossed the North Sea 40 times seeking to persuade the enemies in London and Berlin to allow food to reach the war's victims. He also taught the Belgians, who regarded maize meal as mere cattle feed, to eat cornbread. In all, the CRB saved 10 million people from starvation.

Every day brought new crises. The British investigated charges that the descendant of Andreas Huber was a German spy. Germans deported other youthful CRB workers, including a major of The Salvation Army, on similar charges. At home, Sen. Henry Cabot Lodge wanted to prosecute Hoover for "dealing with the enemy."

Despite the obstacles put before him Hoover persisted, purchasing rice from Burma, corn from Argentina, beans from China and American wheat, meat and fats. Long before the Armistice of 1918 he was an international hero—in the words of Ambassador Page, "a simple, modest, energetic little man who began his career in California and will end it in heaven."

After the United States entered the war, President Woodrow Wilson appointed Hoover head of the Food Administration. He succeeded in cutting consumption of foods needed overseas and avoided rationing at home. The armistice in 1918 did not end Hoover's involvement with relief.

After the end of the war, Hoover, a member of the Supreme Economic Council and head of the American Relief Administration, organized shipments of food for starving millions in Germany, Austria and Hungary. To this end he employed a newly formed Quaker organization, the American Friends Service Committee, to carry out much of the logistical work in Europe.

He also extended aid to famine-stricken Bolshevik-ruled Russia in 1921. When a critic inquired if he was not thus helping Communism, Hoover retorted, "Twenty million people are starving. Whatever their politics, they shall be fed!"

HOOVER LEARNS HONESTY IS THE WORST POLICY

After capably serving as secretary of commerce under presidents Warren G. Harding and Calvin Coolidge, his next humanitarian challenge was organizing effective relief efforts in the wake of the Great Mississippi Flood of 1927, which flooded six states along the mighty river and displaced 400,000 Americans. (An estimated 13% of Arkansas was under water.) Famous for his successful organizational work as a humanitarian, Hoover became the Republican presidential nominee in 1928. In the November 1928 election, he swept 43 states.

Seven months after his March 1929 inauguration, the Wall Street stock market crashed, starting the Great Depression. Hoover was blamed.

Fearing that too much intervention or coercion by the federal government would destroy the American traditions of rugged self-reliance and freedom, he opposed giant relief and make-work programs. (So did Gov. Franklin Roosevelt of New York, at least in public, when running to unseat him as president in 1932.)

In June 1931, to deal with a very serious banking collapse in Germany, Austria and Switzerland that threatened to cause a worldwide financial meltdown, Hoover issued the so-called Hoover Moratorium that called for a halt in Versailles Treaty reparations payments by Germany to France and in the payment of Allied war debts to the United States. The Hoover Moratorium had the effect of temporarily stopping the banking collapse in Europe. In June 1932, a conference was held in Switzerland that canceled all reparations payments by Germany.

Dealing with the depression at home, Hoover approved some government programs for the hardest-hit. Typically, he believed that the government must raise taxes to support new programs and not finance them by going into massive debt. In order to pay for these and other government programs, Hoover agreed to one of the largest tax increases on the rich in American history. The Revenue Act of 1932 raised taxes on the highest incomes from 25% to 63%. The estate tax was doubled and corporate taxes were raised by almost 15%. Hoover also encouraged Congress to investigate the New York Stock Exchange, and this pressure resulted in various reforms.

For this reason, some hold that Hoover's economics were populist in character. During the 1932 elections, irony of ironies, Franklin D. Roosevelt blasted the Republican incumbent for spending and taxing too much, increasing national debt as well as placing millions on the dole of the government. He attacked Herbert Hoover for "reckless and extrava-

"The Revenue Act of 1932 raised taxes on the highest incomes. . . . Corporate taxes were raised by almost 15%. Hoover also encouraged Congress to investigate the New York Stock Exchange."

gant” spending, of thinking “that we ought to center control of everything in Washington as rapidly as possible,” and of leading “the greatest spending administration in peacetime in all of history.” Roosevelt’s running mate, John Nance Garner, accused Hoover of “leading the country down the path of socialism.”

With the private Federal Reserve system refusing to increase money available to the economy, unemployment rose to 24.9% by the end of Hoover’s presidency in March 1933, a year that is considered to be the depth of the Great Depression.

Even with massive intervention by his successor Roosevelt, the economy underwent only limited improvement, with unemployment falling to 14.3% in 1937, and then rising to 19% under a severe recession in 1937-1938. It was not until the war in the 1940s that the economy recovered fully. (Unemployment did not drop below 9.9% until 1942.)

The “Bonus Army” rout was easily Hoover’s worst debacle, but reflected his German-American sense of law-and-order and refusal to pay unjustified claims for money.

Thousands of World War I veterans and their families demonstrated and camped out on the Mall in Washington, D.C. during June 1932 for the immediate payment of a soldiers’ bonus, which was not due to be paid out until 1945 under the terms of the Bonus Law of 1924. Hoover sent U.S. Army forces, led by General Douglas MacArthur—and aided by majors Dwight D. Eisenhower and George S. Patton Jr.—to remove the “Bonus Army” from the Capitol grounds. This was a possible violation of the Posse Comitatus Act of 1878, which says U.S. troops cannot be deployed against civilians.

It should be noted that MacArthur disobeyed Hoover’s order not to use guns. MacArthur’s violent actions, which the public imputed to Hoover, guaranteed the election of Franklin Roosevelt.

After being rousted out of their encampment, the hungry veterans received a token payment for the train back home. It was a public relations fiasco for Hoover. Shantytowns outside U.S. cities where the unemployed poor lived began to be called “Hoovervilles.”

In the foreign arena Hoover, ashamed of U.S. presidents sending the Marines into Latin America to prop up dictatorships favorable to the United Fruit Company and other Wall Street interests, withdrew American troops from Nicaragua and Haiti. (See Marine General and two-time Medal of Honor winner Smedley Butler’s book *War is a Racket*.) Hoover proposed an arms embargo on Latin American dictatorships and a one-third reduction in the world’s naval

forces called the Hoover Plan.

In 1947, President Truman took the vilified former president out of mothballs and appointed Hoover to a commission, which elected him chairman, to economize and reorganize the executive departments. This became known as the Hoover Commission. President Eisenhower appointed him chairman of a similar commission in 1953.

At his alma mater, Stanford University in Palo Alto, California (now the center of Silicon Valley), Hoover in 1919 had already begun what is now called the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace, a public policy think tank and library, with possibly the largest private archives in the world on his presidency and on both world wars. (It has now been taken over by pro-Zionist, warmongering neo-cons, whose ideas Hoover, the quasi-pacifist Quaker, would have loathed.)

Shunned by his own Republican Party, which never invited him to any political convention after 1932, unlike other former presidents, Hoover lived to be 90 despite the “slings and arrows of outrageous fortune.”

Active until his death, he exemplified the German expression: “*Ein gutes Gewissen ist ein sanftes Ruhekissen*”—“A good conscience is a soft pillow.”

The only man Hoover ever shunned was Franklin Delano Roosevelt, whose dishonesty and character defamations he found intolerable. In a famous March 1933 photo, the incoming FDR

and the outgoing president rode together to the U.S. Capitol for the swearing-in, as is Inauguration Day tradition. For the entire ride, Hoover spoke not a word.

There is no doubt that there would never have been a World War II with Hoover governing the country.

Hardly anyone is aware that this shining beacon of humanity, Herbert Hoover, was a German-American, and in fact the ultimate German-American: deeds, not words; duty, caring, honor, patriotism—and perhaps a little too much honesty for his own good. ❖

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JOHN TIFFANY is the assistant editor for THE BARNES REVIEW. Mr. Tiffany has a B.S. in biology from the University of Michigan (1969) and has been writing professionally for about 30 years.

HOLOCAUST HOUSE OF CARDS CRUMBLING

AT LONG LAST, JEWISH SUPREMACISTS are running scared. The fairy tales they have concocted about what happened to Jews in World War II Germany are starting to come unglued, and they are terrified about how non-Jews may react when they learn they have been bamboozled.

BY JAYNE GARDENER

This writer can understand the Jewish supremacists/Zionists being terrified of academic inquiry into the so-called “Jewish holocaust of World War II.” I mean, no one really wants to be exposed as a bold-faced liar—especially not as one foolish enough to cling to the lie over a period of 62 years despite mounting evidence that is convincing more and more people that much of what we’ve been led to believe about the fate of the Jews in World War II is untrue, or at least exaggerated beyond all recognition.

They themselves have backed off on some of the more bizarre claims over the years—the numbers of dead for instance. I believe the original claim for Auschwitz alone was 9 million dead, which has been reduced and updated periodically ever since the end of the war. Even the museum at Auschwitz has reduced its latest tally from 4 million to just over 1.25 million, and, according to Red Cross figures, that is still too high.¹

Not to mention, how can one take 2.5 million from the Auschwitz figures and still hold on to the total of 6 million?

During one of Ernst Zuendel’s trials, Mr. Zuendel and his lawyers forced the Red Cross to produce their records, which determined that the death tolls for all camps was about 271,000.² Of course, 271,000 human beings dying of typhus, starvation and other causes is certainly a horrible thing, but as the war years came to an end the German transportation system was all but destroyed by Allied bombing meaning that no supplies could get through. Many German civilians died as a result, not just the inmates of the concentration camps.

As the world moved past the war years, the holocaust

claims became more and more ludicrous, especially when public opinion began to turn against Israel during the 1967 war. Eventually some of these claims were dropped. For instance, the claims about soap fabricated from Jewish fat and the skinning of corpses to fashion lampshades for the Germans were eventually relegated to the dustbin of history.

Elie Wiesel’s lies about Jews being thrown alive into burning pits (from whence came the term “holocaust”) were eventually discounted and other holocaust guardians were caught in untruths and evasions, including Simon Wiesenthal, Rudolf Vrba and others. Simon Wiesenthal told several conflicting stories as to his whereabouts during the war years and there were even rumors of Nazi collaboration, although to my knowledge no such thing was ever proven.

When a co-worker asked Rudolf Vrba (who eventually became a professor at a prestigious Canadian University) if what he had told the interviewer in the documentary film

Shoah was true, Vrba responded, with a sardonic smile: “I do not know. I was just an actor, and I recited my text.”³

Vrba was ostensibly one of the few inmates to escape Auschwitz and wrote a report about it that became one of the defining holocaust documents. Although some credited him with saving many lives as a result of his report, his testimony given during the Zuendel trial is full of evasions, ridiculous excuses and lies.

We have been lied to as to the very nature of the concentration camps. They were not, in all likelihood, centers for the mass extermination of Jews. In fact, no one has ever been able to prove that Hitler ever gave such an order. The concentration camps were internment and work camps where inmates (believed to be subversives and security risks) were interned for the duration and put to work for companies such as IG Farben and others. And they were paid for their labor with “concentration camp money” or “lagergeld” that was produced for just that purpose.⁴

Even Anne Frank’s “diary,” the published and widely read supposed journal (made into a Hollywood movie in 1999) of a young girl who ostensibly hid in an attic with her family in Amsterdam for two years in order to evade the Nazis, may not be what it purports to be. There are claims that it was at least added to by someone other than Anne

“Elie Wiesel’s lies about Jews being thrown alive into burning pits were eventually discounted and other holocaust guardians were also caught in untruths and evasions.”

From: International
Red Cross, Arolsen
West Germany

Bekannt an: Herr

Altenstein 1/V-050-Sch-

3548 Aachen, d. 11. Mai 1979

Großes Aachen 31

Betreff: Sterbefälle in den ehemaligen Konzentrationslagern

Betreff: Ihr Schreiben vom 8.5.1979

Nachstehend teile ich Ihnen die Zahlen der beurkundeten Sterbefälle in den einzelnen Konzentrationslagern mit:

zz: (Concen.Camp) stand (Up-dated)	Auszahl: (Total Deaths)
Auschwitz 31.12.1977	52.389
Bergen-Belsen 30.09.1973	6.507
Buchenwald 30.09.1973	20.501
Dachau 30.09.1973	17.842
Flossenbürg 30.09.1973	18.259
Groß Rosen 30.09.1973	7.925
Hb.-Neuengamme 30.09.1973	5.570
Mauthausen 30.09.1973	77.727
Majdanek 30.09.1973	6.920
Mittelbau 30.09.1973	7.107
Natzweiler 30.09.1973	3.944
Sachsenhausen 30.09.1973	4.705
Abteilung I 31.12.1978	41.748
GESAMT 31.12.1978	271.307

In der Hoffnung, Ihnen weitergeholfen zu haben verbleibe ich

hochachtungsvoll

The Red Cross document shown above, presented as evidence at one of Ernst Zuendel's trials, indicates 271,144 Jews and others died in the German-run concentration camps listed. Even without Sobibor and Treblinka (two favorite court historian "extermination centers") on the list, the death numbers above should still total about 4-5 million all by themselves if the holocaust exterminationist argument has even a chance of moving forward. But as the argument is mostly fancy, it's easier to lock up bothersome Holocaust Revisionist historians than prove your point.

Official 1970s Red Cross Report On Concentration Work Camp Deaths In the Third Reich Uncovered and Presented by Ernst Zuendel at Trial

According to the original document at left, these are the official Red Cross death counts for the major German-run concentration camps. Deaths are for ALL nationalities of prisoners:

CAMP	DEATHS
Auschwitz	52,389
Bergen-Belsen	6,507
Buchenwald	20,501
Dachau	17,842
Flossenbürg	18,259
Gross-Rosen	7,925
[?]-Neuengamme	5,570
Mauthausen	77,727
Majdanek	6,920
[Dora]-Mittelbau	7,107
Natzweiler	3,944
Sachsenhausen	4,705
[Arbeitsdienst] Abteilung I	41,748

Frank, as published in an article in *The New York Post*.⁵ [See also "Anne Frank's Untold Story," by Fred Blahut, TBR, Jan./Feb. 2001 and "Important Questions About the Diary of Anne Frank," by John Tiffany, TBR July/Aug. 2003.—Ed.]

Why keep the untruths going? Disgusting as it is, the fabrications and exaggerations were a way for the Jews to remain unassailable victims for perpetuity and to keep the momentum going for a Jewish state in Israel. Of course, the fact that the holocaust has also turned out to be a cash cow is important as well. In fact, I recently came across a quote that I found quite disturbing. It comes from an article written by Adam Sage and Roger Boyes and reads as follows:

In March 1952, just days before the negotiations with Germany began, Yohanan Bader said: "Suppose they [the Germans] pay you for 6 million Jews, but when the reparations period is over . . . where will you get 6 million more Jews so that you can get more money?" . . . Haim Landau called out in Yiddish to Shmuel Dayan (Mapai): "A *glück hot uniz getroffen* [lucky us]—6 million Jews were murdered and we can get some money."⁶

Can you imagine what might happen if the proverbial holocaust cat were to be let out of the bag? First of all, the Jews would have to stop playing victim and refrain from

claiming that they have suffered more than any other people in any period throughout history.

Second of all, unwavering support for the state of Israel and the 15 million dollars a day coughed up by American taxpayers would, in all likelihood, evaporate—as would the likelihood of further cooperation (mainly a one-way street) between the two nations.

Thirdly, the German people would finally be vindicated. But I am sure there would be some anger—and who could blame them? The German people (and the Polish people, since Auschwitz and most other camps were in Poland) have been vilified as evil, hateful, anti-Semitic monsters capable of horrific acts against the Jews and as punishment have had to have the "holocaust" shoved into their collective faces for the past 62 years. Not only that, the German taxpayers have had to ante up \$60 billion, the approximate amount that Israel has extorted from them.

That doesn't even include the \$1.25 billion the Swiss banks offered up in order to have no more claims for "holocaust assets" made against them.⁷

This is why the secret is guarded so carefully. This is why Germar Rudolf, David Irving and Ernst Zuendel, among others, have been charged with hate crimes and jailed. No other single time period in the entire history of the world is as closely guarded and protected as the "holocaust." What do they have to hide? Surely if they cling so tenaciously to

the generally accepted version of the holocaust and have been absolutely honest and faithful in their eyewitness recollections of it, would they not welcome sincere academic inquiry?

The answer is of course, that they cannot allow it. They cannot allow it because they will be revealed as liars and frauds. They know the Jewish version of the war years contains so many lies, obfuscations and exaggerations that they must put a stop to any honest inquiry into it, no matter what the cost. And what it has cost is the reputation of a great many people as well as the freedom of respected historians such as Germar Rudolf and David Irving.

I would also fear a backlash against the Jews (many of whom probably accept and genuinely believe the official holocaust story just as most non-Jews did) that would only end in more suffering, and there has been quite enough of that. I do not have vengeance in my heart, I simply believe we are owed the truth. The German people are owed the truth. Most of all, David Irving, Germar Rudolf, Ernst Zuendel and many other Revisionists deserve the truth—and vindication.

With the advent of the Internet and the free exchange of information that it provides I believe the truth will come out. It already has, little by little. More and more websites and blogs are dealing with the issue, and more and more people are having their eyes opened to the truth or are at

least asking the questions and wanting answers. Abe Foxman and his cronies can scramble to try and get websites and blogs shut down, but there are too many, and even he cannot stem the flow. The truth will be known, whatever it is. I have no doubt of that.

I only hope it is in my lifetime. ❖

ENDNOTES:

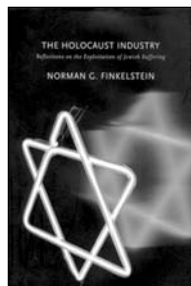
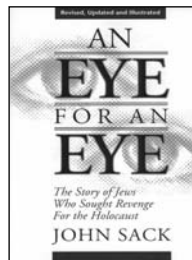
- ¹<http://www.rense.com/general62/aauc.htm>.
- ²Red Cross document 1 http://judicial-inc.biz/pics/paage_1.jpg; Red Cross document 2 http://judicial-inc.biz/pics/paarge_2.jpg.
- ³<http://www.vho.org/tr/2003/2/Bruun169f.html>.
- ⁴<http://www.wintersonnenwende.com/scriptorium/english/archives/articles/cmoney.html> referencing TBR's "All-Holocaust" issue, January/February 2001. Available for just \$8 each. Call 1-877-773-9077 to charge a copy to Visa/MC.
- ⁵http://www.israelect.com/reference/WillieMartin/Anne_Frank.htm.
- ⁶*The Seventh Million*, Tom Segev, Hill and Wang, New York, 1994.
- ⁷*The Holocaust Industry*, Norman Finkelstein, Verso, 2000.

JAYNE GARDENER is a refugee from Canada. Born and raised in southern Ontario, she says: "I moved to the West Coast [of Canada] as a young adult, where I lived for many years. A few years ago my husband and I became disturbed by the socialist trend in Canada and by the advent of hate legislation that essentially silenced free speech in Canada. We now live in the last bastion of free speech, the U.S.A. I am in a long-term traditional marriage and the mother of two adult children." Her blogs are "The Paleoconservative Primer" and "The People of the Lie."

TBR Explores the 'Holocausts' of WWII

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The Wehrmacht War Crimes Bureau, 1939–1945. By Alfred M. de Zayas. This highly credible historian was a former high-ranking official at the Center for Human Rights at the United Nations from 1981-1992. This is his analysis of WWII Allied and German war crimes—real and imagined. The book views the subject through the eyes of a German Army office, set up to investigate alleged atrocities by troops in the field. Many pictures and data of atrocities never reported in the controlled media are presented in detail. German war crimes are also cited. De Zayas was vilified for his even-handed treatment of both sides of the issue. #196, softcover, 364 pages, \$22.50 minus 10% for TBR subscribers.



The Holocaust Industry. Norman Finkelstein takes on the holocaust industry, showing the shameless greed of its hucksters. The author accuses holocaust promoters of profiting from Jewish suffering. The author has been called "anti-Semitic," even though he is a well respected Jewish professor! #220A, softcover, 150 pages, \$13 minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

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JEWISH HISTORY, JEWISH RELIGION

By Israel Shahak. After decades of officially-sanctioned silence, many mainstream academics, both Jewish and non-Jewish, are talking more openly about Israel's ideology, society and domestic policy. To the author, a former professor at Hebrew University in Jerusalem and a former inmate of Bergen-Belsen (and Jewish), the ideology of Israeli racial separatism and supremacy is unacceptable. He briefly describes the history of the Jewish people, the power of their rabbis etc. His brief quotations from the Talmud are enough to disturb any right-thinking person. Powerful. #246, softcover, 120 pages, \$20 minus 10% for TBR subscribers. Add \$3 S&H per book inside the U.S. For S&H outside the U.S. call TBR at 951-587-6936. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge your order to Visa or MasterCard. To order by mail, send payment with request using the form on page 64 to TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003.

The Race Religion Supremacy Of 'Holocaustianity'

Lady Michele Renouf's Candid Lecture
Presented at the Iran Holocaust Conference
December 11 & 12, 2006

LADY MICHELE RENOUF's Iran Revisionist History Conference address, presented on December 12, 2006, was the very best speech delivered in Teheran, according to many observers. Here is a slightly edited copy of the transcript. Her views—expressed here—have put her at odds with the likes of Nick Griffin, head of the British National Party, who believe that tempering such comments (to the point of wishywashiness) is the best approach to gain wider acceptance. Lady Michele, on the other hand, has never backed down from a good debate and has always refused to say anything but exactly that which is upon her mind. We here at TBR, rather than condemning her, revel in her candor.

BY LADY MICHELE RENOUF

I am deeply grateful for this generous invitation from the IPIS [Institute for Political and International Studies] to take part in these historic two days. As Dr. Mohammadi's opening address revealed, this conference has given voice to an urgent international need—felt by so many suppressed academics and people of conscience from so far and wide that the IPIS must have been overwhelmed with papers and willing participants. [800 papers.—Ed.]

These two glorious, truth-expressing days remind me of a famous scene in Shakespeare's play, *King Henry V*, when a medieval nobleman tells his modest band of comrades that those who were not here to stand firm with us, shall one day soon come to regret with shame and sorrow, their cowardice:

“... [H]e which hath no stomach to this fight,
Let him depart. . . .
That fears his fellowship to die with us.
. . . This story shall the good man teach his son;
. . . From this day to the ending of the world,
. . . we in it shall be remember'd;
We few, we happy few, we band of brothers;

For he to-day that sheds his blood with me
Shall be my brother. . . .
And gentlemen in England now a-bed
Shall think themselves accursed they were not here,
And hold their manhoods cheap whilst any speaks
That fought with us upon Saint Crispin's day.”¹

For the instrument of “Holocaustianity” is set “to play off the nations” (in the words of Theodor Herzl), upon a fabricated collision course. In our era, we have precious few noble statesmen. So I come to Teheran to congratulate the Iranian people who voted Dr. Ahmadinejad as their president. For this valiant statesman—just like my noble Revisionist colleagues whose right of open debate I proudly champion—seeks to speak the truth, bravely, even if the personal cost is being demonized, ostracized, or even imprisoned for expressing rational opinions.

Indeed, when President Ahmadinejad called the so-called free world grotesquely hypocritical for its deceit to impose its so-called democracy on the Middle East (including Iraq), he has been fully vindicated—proved indisputably correct—for we from the “free world” are only free to voice our views in peace-loving Iran.



LADY MICHELE RENOUF

JUDAISM CRITIQUED

Now I must at once apologize to my hosts, who do not want to include in their program a critique of Judaism.

[Lady Michele noticed and interrupted her text to ad lib as Rabbi Moishe Friedman, head of the Austrian Orthodox Neturei Karta, got up to leave the conference hall.]

I'm sorry for those who feel they have to leave the room in order not to hear deconditioning.

[Rabbi Moishe, amid peals of audience hilarity, returned quickly to his seat.]

Thank you for returning, Rabbi. Incidentally, Rabbi Moishe from Austria kindly asked me to help him put into "good English" the speech he delivered to you yesterday, so I am very familiar with his speech and grateful for him to have given me that chance.

Well, this session's program topic is "Nazism, Zionism and the Holocaust," and, I am sorry to say, these topics will get us nowhere, for they are red herrings, as it were—distractions that throw us off the scent of the truly dangerous quarry, which actually prompted the creation of each of them.

Therefore, I must stress that I speak independently and only in my own name. No platform should be "tainted" by any

association or endorsement with my comments.

I believe that the two great prophets Christ and Mohammed saw in Judaism a dangerously misanthropic tendency, and that they each held up a mirror to the fundamentally anti-gentile narcissism in the pious deceit aroused by a Jewish God's "election" of chosen children.

When I was reading, for two years, for a masters degree at the Jesuit College of Heythrop (part of the University of London), I saw its college principal preach to Jewish congregations in Reform synagogues, that the two biblical covenants stand side by side. Thus, in spite of New Testament theology, Jesuits now defer to the first Covenant of the Old Testament (or Torah) between only the chosen children and their Jewish Godfather.

Not only theologically, but psychologically speaking, the Judaic Old Testament proved disastrous; it was based on a bad paternal role model. For we know as parents that, in life, a father who favors one of his children above the others will increase that child's self-centeredness and, unattractively, increase its motivation to sustain this selfish sense of self-supremacy . . . while, in the unfavored children, a low morale will result. Both Mohammed and Christ warned mankind of this disaffection.

In the case of Christ, he warned us of the "brood of vipers" and "deceivers" and begged his Jewish brothers and sisters to disdain the anti-gentile oral teachings, which later on became the written Talmud. In the case of Mohammed, he warned of the same deceivers but said that Christians may be trusted.

Well, I am sorry to say that Christendom today has been so corrupted by the race supremacy religion of Holocaustianity that it is rendered quite untrustworthy by its collusion with Judaism.

"When Mr. Ahmadinejad called the so-called free world grotesquely hypocritical for its deceit to impose its so-called democracy on the Middle East (including Iraq), he has been fully vindicated."

Indeed, as Rabbi Friedmann has exposed in his speech yesterday, Holocaustianity has made traitors of Christendom. Christian leaders began forsaking Christ's warnings, officially since the 1960s, and to revere Auschwitz—the sacrificial burnt offering site of a so-called covenantal bargain for Israel—as "the Holy of Holies."

Thus, theologically, Christian leaders no longer attest to the New Testament and its Only Son's anti-vanity covenant, which was meant to supersede the dangerous election of one "chosen" people above all others.

For pointing out in my university essays that the false and treacherous hyphenating of Judaism with Christianity [Judeo-Christian] is like wearing a T-shirt saying: "Jesus loves you . . . but I'm his favorite" . . . and thus this undermines completely the message of humility from Christ, and indeed from Mohammed, I was asked to study elsewhere.

Now, I know from the anti-Zionist, Neturei Karta Orthodox rabbis that there is a difference of approach between Judaism and Zionism, from the interviews their brethren in London kindly gave me for my documentary entitled "Israel in *Flagrant*: Caught in the Acts of Twistspeak."

However, it is my considered view—based on the parallel teachings of Christ and Mohammed—as well as from the Soncino Edition of the Jewish law books called the Talmud (by which Judaists interpret the Bible)—that Talmudic laws authorize Jews to deceive non-Jews in their overriding Jewish race supremacy interests. . . . just as per the motto of the Mossad, which is: "By Way of Deception."

Judaism and its followers do have a right to exist. And a safe place on the planet must be found where Jews can follow their beliefs—but without interfering with other cultures and without their WMDs, which, as per the tenets of the Talmud, they do not care to reveal to us. This is typical of the teachings of Talmudic twistspeak, by which the focus of attention is turned away from their secretive behavior to charge other nations—Iraq for instance, and now, Iran—for so much as maybe planning to create defensive weapons. Given Israel's stated intentions to claim for itself a "Promised Land" [Greater Israel] from the Nile to the Euphrates, surely its neighbors would be justified?

The world now knows that we were lied to when we (the "coalition" of the duped), went into yet another inter-gentile war (this time attacking an innocent Iraq) for no side's benefit save the third party's. For, the true cause and effect facts are as follows:

- Organized World Jewry, in its visibility as the Zionist entity of Israel, does have WMDs . . . (curiously, since the 1940s);

Iran and Iraq do not.

- Israel has driven Palestinians "into the sea"; Iran has not.

Our Western criminal laws are based on acts, not misquoted rhetoric. We must speak the truth—the whole truth, bravely—as Christ and Mohammed did.

I, too, like Neturei Karta, believe in a peaceful dismantling of the Israeli entity in Palestine. And, of course, one should add, the proper reparations from Israel for its criminal pirating of Palestine—a pirating, planned then announced in 1897 by Theodore Herzl, to "disappear" the Palestinians when, incidentally, Adolf Hitler was 8 years old.

Let's get the cause and the effect straight: Zionism predates Nazism by half a century.

But unlike the Neturei Karta rabbis, I do not believe the answer is to re-disperse among the nations the Jewish people, who are anti-gentile by their own unfortunate definition and mission.

This dispersement is unworkable, history has shown. For the one question we never hear asked in public discourse is this: Why has Jewish group behavior throughout the ages—even well before the arrival of Christianity, according to ancient Roman texts—met everywhere, eventually, with angry resistance?

This question is not asked because it is considered "anti-Semitic" even to draw attention to the fact that world "Judea" had openly declared its economic war on Germany in 1933 and so, naturally, that "Trojan horse," as leading Zionist Chaim Wiegmann called organized world Jewry, was put into concentration camps. Other normal wartime actions against enemy agents, according to truthful Jewish observers like Benjamin Freedman, were taken.

I do not want to see any race or species of flora or fauna on

"This is typical of Talmudic twistspeak, by which the focus of attention is turned away from their secretive behavior to charge other nations for planning to create defensive weapons."

DVD or VHS: Lady Renouf & Experts on the Holocaust from the TBR 2006 Labor Day Conference



THE HOLOCAUST PANEL featuring Lady Renouf:

Paul Fromm (head of the Canadian Association for Free Expression and a target of Zionist thugs in his home country of Canada), Lady Michele Renouf (a dedicated British researcher), Richard Krege (an Australian holocaust researcher of impeccable credentials), Eustace Mullins (expert on the Christian holocaust of WWII), Willis Carto (longtime Revisionist publisher, author and anti-Zionist activist) and Fredrick Töben (the founder of the Adelaide Institute), gather together on one dynamic "superstar" panel to talk about a subject they would be unable to discuss in more than 10 "free" nations in the West. Find out what it is about this panel that sent shivers down the

backs of the thought police! **BONUS!** Dr. Udo Walendy, jailed for thought crimes several times in Germany, discusses the causes of World War I and the aftermath of the Versailles Treaty. Dr. Walendy, now in his 80s, is barred from talking about the holocaust in Europe. He has already been persecuted for raising rational questions about the guilt question of WWII. This brave octogenarian historian traveled from Germany for this lecture. See what he had to say to the assembled crowd.

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our planet eliminated. I do not want my own race eliminated through the mass migration policies, curiously undertaken as a global strategy since the establishment of Holocaustianity. The differences in our races—and their cultures created authentically out of their placement on the planet where each is a part of its particular environs—is the glory of our planet.

We are being persuaded, by political mispackaging, to diminish the true nature of our races and cultures in this disastrous mass multi-cultural, multi-racial experiment—which, curiously, is to be implemented everywhere except Israel . . . and at our general self-destruction. There is no hate in what I am saying—as will be smeared over me in the usual bid to discredit any critique of Jewish group behavior. In truth and practice, I speak no hatred; I speak up positively for the planet and its peoples.

In conclusion, let me repeat, this session is about “Nazism, Zionism and the Holocaust.” In my view, these are red her-rings—diversions. The real issue behind them all is the conflict between Judaism’s basic, anti-gentile supremacism, and the revisionisms of it—as I see it held up for us, to reflect upon the dangers—by the two wise prophets, Mohammed and Christ.

As role models they teach us to speak the whole truth, bravely.

No race, no species need be killed. Truth alone renders harmful liars impotent.

But if we fail to address the whole truth, and instead col-ude, like cowards, with useless half-truths (like being “only anti-Zionist”), Judaism’s chameleon-like tendency to dupe the nations into bowing to its supremacy, will mean we keep performing inter-gentile wars by proxy for its sake, alone—like those of World War I and World War II and on Iraq . . . (and next on Iran?). That is, wars for no benefit, ultimately, to either side’s eager pro-Zionist coat-tailing, gentile party: only to their usual third party beneficiaries.

Now, because of the big lie about Iraq—a big lie that has brought blood and shame upon all who were in the thrall of pro-Zionist foreign policies—the world is ready for realizing that the instrument of “Holocaustianity” is set to “play off the nations,” upon a fabricated collision course.

“This story shall the good man teach his son. . .” about the perils of Jewish “election.”

I thank you for your patience with my point of view. ❖

ENDNOTE:

¹King Henry V, Act 4, Scene 3.

LADY MICHELE RENOUF is a truth activist, model, dancer, socialite and former beauty contestant winner. She holds diplomas in art and education and became a lecturer at Queensland University of Technology. Lady Renouf has become known in recent years for her support of persecuted Revisionist historians.

Some Amazing Quotes . . .

“We are Judeo-Nazis, and why not? If your nice, civilized parents, rather than writing books about their love for humanity had instead come to Israel and killed six million Arabs, what would have happened? Sure, two or three nasty pages would have been written in the history books, and we would have been called all sorts of names, but we would be here today as a people of 25 million! What you don’t seem to understand is that the dirty work of Zionism is not finished yet, far from it.”

—**Ariel Sharon**, 1982

“. . . The Israeli soldiers shoot with silencers. The bullets from the M-16 rifles tumble end over end through the children’s slight bodies. Later, in the hospital, I will see the destruction: the stomachs ripped out, the gaping holes in limbs and torsos. Yesterday at this spot the Israelis shot eight young men, six of whom were under the age of 18. One was 12. This afternoon they killed an 11-year-old boy, Ali Murad, and seriously wounded four more, three of whom are under 18. Children have been shot in other conflicts I have covered, but never before have I watched as soldiers enticed children like mice into a trap and murdered them for sport.”

—**Christopher Hedges**

American Journalist on assignment in Gaza

“When Palestinian Moslems and Christians occupied Palestine, there was a religious aura. But since the Zionists took over and set up the state of Israel, it has become one of the most sinful nations in the world. Israeli laws suppress all religion; for instance, it is against the law to try and convert a Jew to another religion even if the Jew is an atheist. A Christian is permitted to preach the gospel in a church building, but for the clergy or anyone else to even tell anyone about the teachings of the Bible outside the church building will bring a five-year prison sentence. This same kind of religious suppression applies to those of the Islamic faith who, in an act of kindness, give a gift of any kind to a Jew. A 5-year prison sentence can result.”

—**Jack Bernstein**, author of the book *The Life of an American Jew Living in Racist Marxist Israel*

The above quotes were taken from a much longer section of quotes found in Mark Glenn’s *No Beauty in the Beast*, published by THE BARNES REVIEW. Softcover, 303 pages, #470, \$25 minus 10% for TBR subscribers. Add \$3 per book S&H inside the U.S.; add \$10 per book S&H outside the U.S. Call toll free 1-877-773-9077 to charge. To order by send request with the form on page 64

Author Says No Retractions Need be Made on Article

(Continued from Page 3)

become almost comical when he claims that Iron Age settlements reflect continuity with Canaanite culture and repudiates any ethnic distinction between Canaanites and Israelites. Perhaps Tiffany can explain how a branch of Canaanites miraculously developed a completely new building style (the four room house) *en mass* without any other branch adopting the same style. Israelite settlements are easy to identify because they universally use the same style of buildings—even for administrative buildings!

All Canaanite houses, and I do mean all, including the widely dispersed related people, built rooms added unto rooms in a very hodgepodge manner. No evidence has been unearthed to show a gradual shift to a four-room house design; they appear out of nowhere. Technology and style stays with an ethnic group no matter where they move to. That is why pottery is so useful to the archeologist. If Israelites were simply Canaanites, they would not have such a unique building style, which was spontaneously developed. The four-room house is one of the ways we can unequivocally show Israelites were ethnically separate.

Higher criticism is a purely subjective art (and most definitely not a science). The Bible and Christianity can survive attacks by Jewish inspired critics like Tiffany just fine. I wish your magazine would not promote poorly researched amateurish articles clearly influenced by Jewish thought. How

can you be a journal of nationalist thought and then promote viewpoints which are straight from the mouths of our nation's greatest enemies? I won't hide my well-grounded bigoted opinion that we can only expect lies out of the mouths of Jews. Tiffany has become their proselyte and made himself, in the words of Christ, a twofold son of hell. ❖

JACOB IND
Colorado

EDITORIAL RESPONSE: Mr. Ind makes many interesting points, but is wrong about many things here and gets unduly personal at the end. Perhaps most notably, he fails to take note of the fact that the article in question was dealing with history (and prehistory), and not with spirituality or religion (certainly it was no attack on Christianity, as he seems to think). It is perfectly possible to believe in Christianity without taking the Old Testament as a historically accurate tome. Terje Oestigaard, author of *Political Archaeology and Hebrew Nationalism* (2005), plainly shows that the practitioners of "biblical archeology" fail to examine their presuppositions. Various other letters about the article (some laudatory and some not) appear on the letters page. We welcome all thoughtful comments on this or any other topic in TBR. All in all, based on the feedback from readers to date, we at TBR feel we have no retractions to make in regard to this particular article.

—JOHN TIFFANY

Burn 'em or Hand 'em Out: It's Your Choice!

Reactions to our article on the historicity of the Old Testament have (as shown by the preceding editorial) been all across the board. Interestingly, this particular article has garnered more comments—both via email and snail mail—than just about any in recent memory. If you'd like to get extra copies of the issue in which Assistant Editor John Tiffany's article bringing into question the authenticity and historicity of Old Testament descriptions of the ancient Israelites appears, please order extra copies of the May/June 2007 issue. We hope you want to hand them out to friends, families and acquaintances, but if you want to burn them, well that's your right too!

Also included in the May/June 2007 issue:



Arab Holocaust train; Josef Stalin's hatchet man; foiling Stalin's bid to conquer Europe; the siege of Budapest; Hitler—the ladies' man?; politically incorrect monument in Wisconsin; Hitler and Bormann may not have died in the Bunker; John Wesley Hardin—fugitive from injustice; and even more.

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Unleashing the Firestorms

'Operation Gomorrah' & the Allied Terror Campaign

THE UNITED STATES AND THE UNITED KINGDOM are today engaged in a war against "terrorism." But terrorism is not an identifiable enemy; one man's terrorist may very well be another man's freedom fighter. Rather, terrorism is a technique of warfare employing unconventional and often treacherous weapons against which defensive measures are often futile. Almost every clan, tribe or nation has resorted to terrorism when they thought it would serve their purposes. In World War II the United States and Britain used terrorism in the air war to crush Germany. It came under the seemingly innocuous rubric of strategic bombing, but in reality it was the creation and ruthless use of citywide firestorms to kill, terrorize and make homeless as many German civilians as possible.

BY DANIEL W. MICHAELS

Years before atomic bombs were available to decimate Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the Royal Air Force (RAF) with the full support of the British Government had already developed its own technique of igniting a "firestorm," i.e., a method of reducing entire cities, together with their inhabitants, to rubble and ash. Both firestorms and nuclear bursts indiscriminately pulverize the target city and roast and vaporize the inhabitants. A well-planned firestorm, such as the British developed, can kill more inhabitants than a nuclear bomb.

The British ignited the first firestorm in Hamburg in July 1943, followed by similar storms set off in Kassel, Darmstadt, Pforzheim and Schwinemuende. The last and most deadly was Dresden in February 1945.

Planning for this ghastly weapon of mass destruction began in 1918 even before the armistice that marked the end of the first half of Britain's 30-year war against Germany. Had World War I extended through 1919, Winston Churchill would have started mass air raids on German cities. Advocates of the aerial bombardment technique called it "strategic bombing." Realists, however, have more precisely called such bombardment "blind," "blanket," "area," "saturation" or "carpet" bombing, because the accuracy required to destroy a discrete target was not necessary.

The stalemated and utterly futile trench warfare of World War I with its high casualty rate had convinced both sides, Britain and Germany, of the need to develop a new military

strategy that would avoid frontal attacks and instead effect a rapid breakthrough that would mortally wound the enemy in his own territory. Geography very much determined the type of breakthrough strategy selected. Britain, an island off Europe with no contiguous hostile neighbors (except for the Irish people under British colonial occupation), chose to develop a bomber fleet that would devastate the cities of its continental enemy, Germany.

On a global scale, the North American continent might also be considered a "world island" in that the United States and Canada have no contiguous hostile states, except that the Cuban government dislikes the U.S. government, and elements within Mexico desire a *reconquista* of the U.S. Southwest. As such, naval power and long-range aircraft are essential if U.S. power is to be projected to other parts of the world.

Germany in the 1930s, on the other hand, being a continental land power with hostile neighbors on both her eastern and western frontiers, elected to build up her tank and mechanized forces, believing them to be the most effective means of ensuring a swift victory (*blitzkrieg*). Germany did not build a strategic bomber force, preferring to use air power (e.g., the Stuka dive bomber) for the tactical support of her ground forces.

Bombing accuracy was always a problem. In August 1941, an RAF study based on aerial photos determined that only one of three bombers ever dropped its bomb loads within six miles of the target. Even worse was the fact that the target itself was defined as a circle with a diameter of 10 miles. Indeed, bombing accuracy during World War II was so bad that at times the



View taken from Dresden's town hall of the destroyed Old Town after the allied bombings on February 13 and 14, 1945.

Lancasters, Liberators and B-17s missed the target city entirely. On other occasions, the bombs actually landed in the wrong country (Switzerland for one). Since the main goal of the bombing campaign was to kill as many Germans as possible, collateral damage was not a real concern. The only unforeseen strategic damage that might have occurred would have been an industrial plant vital to the German war industry, destroyed by chance. By 1943, the British had developed the "Oboe" radar guidance system, but it had a limited operating range. America and presumably the UK as well also had the much-publicized Norden bombsight, but the massive terror air raids involving the firestorm did not require it.

In order to successfully launch a bombing campaign against Germany, Britain had first to develop several vital technologies. First of all, bomber aircraft capable of round-trip missions carrying full bomb loads had to be built, then suitable munitions (bombs, incendiaries, flares etc), reliable radar systems, airfields, anti-aircraft emplacements and other such technical support systems had to be put in place. Indeed development and construction of such bombers and other technical systems began in the early 1930s. Lesser known were

the scientific investigations undertaken to ensure the best results for the aerial bombardment weapon. When the RAF determined that incendiary bombs, rather than explosives, were more effective in obliterating entire cities, an entirely new science, the study of the flammability of materials, including especially the flammability of cities, received special priority interest. German cities were studied to determine the latent combustibility of neighborhoods.

Those deemed to have the highest degree of combustibility would be targeted for incendiaries. Eventually both types of bombs were used, each for a specific purpose. Incendiaries were most effective in destroying large built-up areas. Explosive bombs were used to suppress the Germans' fire-fighting units, to prevent relief supplies from reaching the burning city, to keep refugees from fleeing the city and to destroy specific targets (dams, known industrial sites, oil facilities etc).

Ironically, it may very well have been a German officer, Colonel Wilhelm Siegert, who, in 1927, published an article in a Berlin publication that first planted the idea for the barbarous project that Winston Churchill nurtured to fruition. Siegert wrote:

It is possible to start numerous sources of fire in a city such that the existing fire departments cannot extinguish all of them at once; the seeds of catastrophes are thus sown. The individual fires merge into a major conflagration. The superheated air shoots upward like a giant chimney. The air that rushes in along the ground creates the “firestorm,” which in turn causes the smaller fires to unfurl completely. (Friedrich, 91)

Regrettably the otherwise highly literate and adventure-some Winston Churchill also fancied himself a military genius, which, as his bloodstained career testifies, he was not. Throughout his life Churchill showed a strange affinity and attraction to war and the most lethal weapons of war (nuclear, biological, chemical, mechanical), whichever wreaked the most havoc. As early as the Boer War, Churchill, as a war correspondent, advocated and supported the use of gas warfare, the scorched earth policy, concentration camps for Boer women and children, everything and anything that would devastate the enemy.

During the interwar period Churchill occupied various government posts in the war and colonial departments from which he viewed all enemies of the British Empire, whether Huns, Kurds, Africans, Indians or Iraqis, as uncivilized native tribes that, as such, could not be punished severely enough for defying the British Empire. With the advent of aerial warfare, the careers of the heads of Bomber Command, Sir Charles Portal and Sir Arthur Harris, paralleled that of Churchill. During the many colonial wars in the Near East, India and Africa during the 1920s and '30s, as well as in World War II, the three worked together, raining fire and brimstone down on all who dared to oppose British rule. It was Portal, who preceded Harris as head of the Bomber Command, who signed off on the Area Bombing directive in February 1942 that formalized RAF bomber policy. Portal:

It has been decided that the primary objective of your operations should now be focused on the morale of the enemy civil population and, in particular, of the industrial workers. I suppose it is clear that the aiming points are to be the built-up areas, *not*, for instance, the dockyards or aircraft factories. This must be made quite clear if it is not already understood. (Friedrich, 70)

While Harris and Portal are usually blamed for development and use of the firestorm weapon, they, like the professional military in the Western world, follow the rules of engagement as formulated by the political leadership of their countries, in this case Britain and the United States. After the war, Air Marshal Sir Robert Saundby, Harris's wartime deputy,

and Gen. Ira Eaker, commander of the U.S. Eighth Air Force in England, placed the responsibility for wartime bomber command policies where it belonged. Saundby:

“I was not in any way responsible for the decision to make a full-scale air attack on Dresden. Nor was my commander-in-chief, Sir Arthur Harris. Our part was to carry out, to the best of our ability, the instructions we received from the Air Ministry. And the Air Ministry was merely passing on instructions received from those responsible for the higher direction of the war. (Irving, 9)

And Gen. Eaker:

No American senior commander ever advocated a terror raid against civil populations in Europe. The bombing policy, like all major military decisions, was agreed upon by the heads of the Allied government—President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Marshal Stalin. (Irving, 5)

“During the many colonial wars in the Near East, India and Africa as well as in WWII, three Brits worked together, raining fire and brimstone down on all who dared to oppose British rule.”

Upon assuming the office of prime minister, Churchill appointed one Frederick Alexander Lindemann (later called Lord Cherwell for his service to the crown) to be his scientific adviser.¹ Sir Charles Percy Snow, among others, considered Lindemann the gray eminence behind the RAF's terrorist bomb-

ing campaign, diagnosing Churchill's scientific adviser as having “a deeply rooted, sadistic impulse that drove him to destroy German workers' neighborhoods to kill thousands of women and children.” (By 1943 almost all German men were serving in the armed forces while high-school boys were “manning” the anti-aircraft guns.) Churchill referred to Lindemann as “the scientific lobe of my brain.” Professor Alex Natan, another Jewish refugee from Germany, shared Snow's evaluation, writing that Lindemann's hatred of Germans knew no bounds and that the destruction of Germany had become his mania. Natan accused Lindemann of being an arrogant, upper-class snob, vengeful and narrow-minded in social and political matters. Socially, Natan concluded, Lindemann and Churchill were well suited to each other. Churchill, never at a loss for a pungent phrase, put his views about Germans quite clearly:

“There are 70 million wicked Huns, some of whom are curable and others killable.” (Frey, 62)

One of the notable scientists who participated in the development of the firestorm technique was Prof. Solly Zuckerman, a South African primatologist, leader of the Oxford Extramural Unit at Oxford University. Using experience gained in studies of apes, including chimps, and other primates, Zuckerman, working in unison with Prof. P.M.S. Blackett, specialized

in assessing the effectiveness (kill rate) of explosive and incendiary bombs on German civilians.²

Following America's formal entry in the war, all assets of the USAAF, including its scientific staff, joined in the development of the firestorm technique with the RAF. One leading American researcher, architect Erich Mendelsohn, was an emigrant from Nazi Germany. The Allied leaders, disappointed that all attempts to set Berlin afire had failed because of the sprawling nature of the city, despite the fact that a similar mass of bombs fell on each resident of both Berlin and Hamburg, called upon Mendelsohn to reproduce a replica of a Berlin working class neighborhood where the houses were closely packed together and more easily set afire, in the Dugway Proving Ground in Utah. Between May and September 1943 experimental bombing raids were made on Mendelsohn's model neighborhood, to test and improve the effectiveness of the various incendiary bombs.

Still, Berlin refused to burn. Eventually, the city had to be taken by the Red Army house by house. However, Mendelsohn's replicas later proved useful in the bombing campaign against Japan.

Also helpful to the Allied efforts to incinerate the enemy was the development of napalm later in the war. Working closely with chemical warfare specialist Emanuel Hershberg, chemist Louis Friedrick Fieser, a Harvard University professor at the time, rightly deserves the title of "father of the napalm bomb."³ Fieser was one of many American scientists who answered the call of the National Defense Research Committee (NDRC) in July 1940, 18 months before the United States formally entered the war, to participate in the development of weapons to defend the "free world." Leaders of the NDRC included Vannevar Bush of the Carnegie Institute and James Conant, president of Harvard. Conant was later appointed the first high commissioner in occupied Germany and still later the first U.S. ambassador to Bonn. Although developed too late to be used against the Germans, napalm was used extensively in the Pacific theater.

With the knowledge obtained from these scientific studies and the experience gained in bombing insurgents in various British colonies, especially Iraq and India, in the interwar period, the RAF introduced the technique of air policing of occupied territories, which since the 1990s has been employed by the U.S. Air Force in the same area. When the British applied this air surveillance technique, they referred to it as "air policing of semi-civilized enemies." During this period, Churchill, who was in the War Office, expressed his contempt for those inside and outside the government who objected to the use of gas against the insurgents. Churchill

said: "I do not understand this squeamishness about the use of poison gas. I am strongly in favor of using poison gas against uncivilized tribes." (Frey, 107)

By 1943, the scientific teams had learned that the best way to create a firestorm was to drop the explosives and incendiaries—as far as accuracy permitted—on two choice areas, namely, (1) the working-class neighborhoods where the homes were built of flimsier material and were packed tightly together, and (2) the old historic city centers where very old building were also in close proximity to each other. Of course the urban centers also contained most of the city's churches, libraries, archives, cultural centers, museums, art galleries and municipal buildings, but that seemed not to be of great concern.

Because accuracy was not a particular consideration in area bombing, the bomb loads could be counted on to spread out for miles in all directions from the aiming point. In the case of the working class neighborhoods, not only could a "good" fire be expected, but the kill rate would be high as well. The large spaces between houses in the wealthier neighborhoods precluded their being a useful target.

The fires would generally start on the roofs and burn down to the cellar. In the process the ambient heat would rise to unendurable temperatures, burning all combustible materials (wooden objects, furniture, cloth materials, the coal stores kept in the cellars to heat the house etc), releasing carbon monoxide into the atmosphere. Typhoon-force air masses raced through the streets into the fires, lowering the air pressure in the cellars sucking the oxygen out of the air and replacing it with smoke and carbon monoxide. Even as the oxygen was being sucked out to fuel the fires, the so-called "injector effect" turned the cellars, which were used as air raid shelters, into gas chambers. The poisonous fumes of the smoldering city rose, as through chimneys to heights of several miles, creating an atmosphere such as exists on distant planets that permit no organic life, over the entire city.

Most deaths (70%), as determined after the raid, resulted from carbon monoxide poisoning, the remainder from the vaporizing heat, asphyxiation, inhalation of superheated air and other factors. Those Germans seeking shelter in the cellars, which provided good protection against explosive bombs but were soon infiltrated by poisonous carbon monoxide, had a choice: they could either stay in the cellars and die of gassing or leave the shelter and die of the heat.

Conveniently for the Bomber Command, an easily recognizable cathedral or tall church usually stood out prominently in the center of most of Germany's old cities. So it was that

"Most deaths, as determined after the raid, resulted from carbon monoxide poisoning, the remainder from the vaporizing heat, asphyxiation, inhalation of superheated air and other factors."

St. Nikolai Church in Hamburg's old city center was chosen as the aiming point for all bombers attacking the city in the series of raids from the 24th to the 29th of July, 1943. Called Operation Gomorrah, the terror air raids were deemed a complete success, such that plans went ahead to repeat them in other major cities. Out of a city population of 1.5 million at the time of the attack, some 43,000 Germans, mostly women and children, were killed, and 753,000 others were made homeless in this first firestorm.

The conflagration consumed eight square miles of the city. The five-digit kill rate achieved in that single raid was later replicated in Kassel, Darmstadt, Pforzheim and Schweinfurt. Bomber Command's greatest "success," however, was achieved in Dresden where the number killed reached six digits or approximately 135,000 killed; over 400,000 were made homeless. The firestorm ravaged 11 square miles of Dresden. About 800,000 souls were in Dresden at the time of the attack. Dresden was considered a virgin target—it had not been previously bombed. For that reason incendiaries rather than explosives were the bombs of choice. In the West, after the major cities had already been burnt to the ground by firestorms, the RAF and the USAAF switched over to the use of explosives. Because Dresden was at the time of the bombing filled with tens—perhaps hundreds—of thousands of refugees fleeing the marauding Red Army in the east, it was difficult to assess the number of deaths. Normally, the city population would have been about 650,000, but it is estimated that an additional 250,000 refugees were also in the city at the time of the attack. The International Red Cross and several U.S. government offices put the number at 250,000. Others, including David Irving, believe that about 135,000 souls perished in the raids and 400,000 others made homeless. Estimating that about 20% of the casualties were children, the raids might well be called the slaughter of the innocents.

Because Hamburg had air raid shelters and other protective measures against air raids, the number killed (43,000) was much lower than those in Dresden—an open city.

The raid was intended to impress Stalin with the effectiveness of Allied air power when the Red Army took the city. The railway yards, which were moving German refugees to the west and army units to the east, could have been considered a legitimate military target. However, the yards were not seriously damaged and normal service resumed three days after the air raid.

It was only after Dresden, 90 days before the end of the war, that Churchill first questioned the wisdom of totally destroying Germany. If that were done, he reasoned, it would be difficult to get reparations or anything out of the ruins.

Furthermore, he, FDR and Stalin would be quite busy trying to decide which Germans were to hang for war crimes.

Although the Allied bombing campaign succeeded in reducing most German cities to rubble, killing some 300,000, wounding another 700,000, and rendering approximately 5 million German civilians homeless, militarily it was a complete failure. German war production rose meteorically through 1944, only falling off in 1945 when Allied ground forces physically occupied the industrial sites used to fuel the German war machine. Moreover, tens of thousands of brave RAF and the USAAF pilots were lost in their efforts to implement the orders of their superiors in a failed strategy. Additional tens of thousands of non-Germans (POWs, foreign workers, concentration camp inmates and others) were also killed in the raids. The bombing campaign was also to demoralize the Germans. Instead, it engendered hatred against the

Americans and British and drove the German people closer to their leaders, who had warned them of Allied intentions.

POSTSCRIPT

After the war ended, the Allies gave eastern German territories and Prussia to Poland and the USSR. Western and central Germany with its millions of homeless had to receive and incorporate

about 12 million German refugees who were forced to flee from their ancestral homes in the east—victims of a massive ethnic cleansing of Germans authorized by the Allied powers. ❖

ENDNOTES:

¹According to Roger Shlomo Harris's *Jewish Science and Technology Books: Personalities*, Lindemann left Germany with his Russian-born wife in 1914 to become director of the RAF Physical Laboratory. Later in World War II he became head of British Scientific Intelligence. He is credited with raising the Clarendon Laboratory, Oxford, England, to international excellence partly through attracting many Nazi-displaced Jewish scientists from Europe. See more at www.jewish-sci-tech-books.com.

²For his services to the crown, Zuckerman was first baronized and made life peer of Burnham Thorpe. By the time of his death in 1993, he had been made a lord. Two of his published works are *From Apes to Warlords and Monkeys, Men, and Missiles*.

³Fieser describes his wartime efforts in his book *The Scientific Method*.

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Germany's Barter System Bests the Bankers

IN OCTOBER 1938 **WALTER FUNK**, economic minister of the Third Reich, made a trip to the Balkans during which he concluded massive trade agreements with Yugoslavia, Turkey and Bulgaria. Romania was not willing to make such an agreement at that time because of the opposition of King Carol II, ever obedient to the desires of his mistress, the red-haired adventuress, Elena Lupescu (better known as Magda Lupescu)—for whose sake, when crown prince, he had abandoned his wife and son and (temporarily) his claim to the throne. The following describes what happened next.

By **JOAQUIN BOCHACA**

Translated by **MARGARET HUFFSTICKLER**

On November 15, 1938 King Carol of Romania arrived in London and was acclaimed by anti-Hitlerites in Hyde Park. But no one imagined the monarch had come all the way to London just for the pleasure of lending his presence to a “philo-Semitic” demonstration. Carol represented the rare resistance to German economic expansion in Southeast Europe. Carol had come to London to meet with the bankers of “the City” to combat this expansion.



The purpose of his voyage was indirectly revealed by Robert S. Hudson, member of the Crown Council and Secretary of the Department of Overseas Trade, in a speech given in the House of Commons two weeks later, on November 30. It was a speech of capital importance, which constituted a virtual declaration of economic war against Germany. Economic war, in our times, always precedes total physical war.

It was a speech indicating that an important segment of “the City of London,” which previously had seen Hitler as at least a Stalin-stopper, had by then evolved in the direction of Churchill’s pro-war postulates. Here is a revealing fragment of Hudson’s brutally frank speech:

Germany engages in no treatment unfavorable to England’s markets in Germany; that we must recognize. But what we complain of is that with its methods Germany will ruin trade in the entire world. . . .

Our principal problem today is to know how it will be possible for us to confront the new form of German competition in the world. We are able to say that the reason for the economic influence of Germany resides in the fact that she pays the producer countries of Central and Southeast Europe much higher prices than those paid in the world market. . . .

We have examined all the procedures it would be possible for us to apply. The only means consists in organizing our industries in such a way that they would be in a position to oppose German industry and say to Hitler and his people: “If you are not disposed to put an end to your present manner of proceeding and come to an agreement with us according to which you promise to sell your merchandise at a price that will ensure you a reasonable profit, we will combat you and vanquish you with your own methods.”¹

From a strictly financial point of view, our country is infinitely stronger than any other country in the world—in any case stronger than Germany; and for that reason we enjoy great advantages that will result in our winning the battle.

After this speech by Hudson, England withdrew its grant of “most favored nation” status from Germany, a status that its foreign trade treaties had maintained with Germany since 1927. The United States did the same—a curious coincidence of timing and action.

England and the United States, the champions of liberalism, both politically as well as economically—the two are indissolubly linked—became indignant because Germany, by

selling its products more cheaply, snatched away markets that had been traditionally theirs.

Their outrage is outrageous—where was the famous freedom of trade so sacred to the Anglo-Americans? Hudson spoke of unfair commercial competition. Why unfair? Germany was able to sell its products more cheaply for one reason, and one reason only and that was because it did not depend on the gold standard as the base of its currency, and its products were not burdened at every stage of production with the heavy interest charges of Anglo-American financiers and bankers.

Here is the real motive for the 180-degree turn that was taking place in late 1938 among the influential bankers of “the City of London.” A truly organic, natural economy, put into practice by National Socialist Germany, had defeated, for simple arithmetical reasons, the classic liberal economy that had reigned in England and enslaved weaker nations.

But here is the other fact that subsequently brought to a pinnacle the irritation of the bankers, dealers, ship-owners, insurers and captains of industry, who swarmed around the Strand, “the City” and Whitehall:

On December 10, 1938, the government of Mexico signed an agreement with the Reich by virtue of which it would hand over to the latter, in the course of the year 1939, petroleum to the value of \$17 million. This petroleum came from oil wells that a nationalist government in Mexico City had expropriated from the Judeo-Yankees of Standard Oil of New York (SONY).²

This was the straw that broke the camel’s back. It was a barter agreement: The Reich would pay for this oil with exports of its own irrigation apparatus, farm machines, office materials, typewriters and photographic equipment. Moreover, the agreement was concluded on the basis of an oil price much lower than the going rates worldwide.

The consequence of all this: Germany would obtain oil without having to put up with Royal Dutch, controlled by the Judeo-British Samuel Deterding, nor with Standard Oil, run by the American Rockefeller clan. The transaction would take place without “the City” touching one miserable shilling through credit operations, financing, guarantees, warrants, freight charges, or insurance premiums.

It would be a simple barter, guaranteed by the German government itself, and the transports would be effectuated in German ships. For the “big shots” of “the City,” the Middlemen of the World, this was just plain dismaying.

Bad enough that Hitler used such procedures in the Balkans and with Turkey; bad enough that Germany’s neighbors in Central Europe would acclimate to them—but to extend direct barter trade to Latin America condemned “the City” to certain and inevitable decline.³

What’s more, it became manifest that Reich Minister Funk was preparing a major trip to Buenos Aires, Montevideo

and Santiago de Chile. For “the City” all this was the beginning of the end. As a consequence, new and important segments of the English plutocracy, racially Anglo-Saxon, joined Churchill’s camp.

Blow after blow fell on “the City” in 1938-39:

- Funk’s trade trip to Southeast Europe
- The taking of British-dominated Canton and Hankou by Japan
- The German-Mexican oil-goods accord
- The announcement of Funk’s trade trip to South America
- The progressive weakening of the position of the pro-English King Carol
- The loss of the whole Chinese market to conquering Japan
- The occupation of Albania by Italy.

Each one of these events provoked the desertion of another part of the pacifist forces on which Chamberlain had based his politics of conciliation in September in the Munich Agreement. When these forces acted openly to the benefit of Polish foreign minister Beck, Stalin could relax. The German progress toward the East—the *Drang nach Osten*—that progress which, at the same time it gave land to German plows would eliminate Communism as a potential danger for Europe and the World, would have to stop.

In truth, at the beginning of December 1938 there still remained some English businessmen who stood as a final bulwark within “the City” against the engulfing war forces. But their resistance would soon be swept away by an offensive of New York Zionism, embodied in the “Brain Trust” of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt. ❖

ENDNOTES:

¹Actually, since as far back as 1870 England has been unable to compete in exports against Germany, which in 2005 exported \$1 trillion in goods to the world. It has been the world’s leading exporter for the last four years in a row, despite the media hubbub about China. One Mercedes 600 brings Germany more revenue than Beijing gets from stocking many aisles of goods in our “Great Wal-Marts of China.”

²After the United States occupied beaten Japan in 1945, curiously, a giant new Japanese company emerged, with an entirely un-Japanese name: SONY.

³Latin America would cease to be Britain’s private preserve. The upshot was the virtual bankruptcy of Britain due to World War II and the rise of the *yanquis* (who shortly, in their turn, would be urged by the Latinos to go home).

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This and other valuable articles by Mr. Bochaca have been translated by **MISS MARGARET HUFFSTICKLER**, a linguist fluent in several Romance languages. She is also a gifted vocalist.

Hitler: The Man

IN THE MAY-JUNE 2007 ISSUE of TBR, Gen. Leon Degrelle, with his practiced Wallonian eye, discussed “Hitler and the ladies.” Here he continues his assessment of Hitler the individual and explains why this man inspired him, a Belgian nationalist, to fight a thousand miles to the east against Stalin’s armies, side by side with the Germans.

BY GEN. LEON DEGRELLE

As incredible as the (actually rather sporadic) love life of the Third Reich’s leader was, it played in fact a relatively insignificant role in his existence. What truly and exclusively counted for him was his public battle.

Politically, no man on Earth has ever elevated a people as Adolf Hitler did. Yet nowadays one would have to be very resourceful to find among the whole German public one ex-Hitlerian fearless enough to flaunt his association with the man.

The truth is, nevertheless, that almost all Germans became Hitler admirers, either from the beginning or later on. Every election and every plebiscite brought to Hitler new adherents trembling with devotion, and finally, it was nearly unanimous.¹

They voted for him because they wanted to; no one forced them. No one controlled their votes. Whether on Reich territory or in regions still subject to foreign authorities—the Saarland under the French, Danzig under the Poles and Memel under Lithuania—the plebiscite results were virtually identical, and to say otherwise is false. In every election the German people proved they wholeheartedly supported the Fuehrer.

And why should they not have?

Hitler had pulled the people of Germany out of their economic stagnation. He had put back to work millions of desperate unemployed people.²

A hundred new social laws had guaranteed work, health, leisure and the dignity of the workers. For his people Hitler had invented the “people’s car,” the Volks-



On September 14, 1930, the Nazis became Germany’s second largest political party; 107 National Socialist deputies were elected to the Reichstag. Here, Hitler emerges from the Brown House, as the headquarters of the Nazi Party was called, looking pensive after the election. Three more years remain until Hitler will be appointed as chancellor of Germany by President Paul von Hindenberg. Gen. Leon Degrelle says Hitler was beloved until the very end by the German people, propaganda to the contrary notwithstanding.

wagen, available at a ridiculously low price to be paid over several years. His cruise ships carried tens of thousands of factory workers on faraway vacations from the fjords of Norway to the Canary Islands of Spain. He had revived the industry of the Reich, which became the most modern and efficient on the continent. He had endowed Germany with splendid superhighways, a quarter of a century before

France even tried to imitate him. He had reunified the nation, re-established a proud army in a country that no longer had the right to possess anything but cardboard tanks. From a country defeated and bled white by 3 million deaths in World War I, he had made Germany once again the strongest nation in Europe.

But above all—and this has been completely forgotten—the most important accomplishment of Hitler, the one that changed Europe politically, was reuniting the working masses in love with their fatherland. International Marxism and various cosmopolitan influences had, in 50 years, separated the people from their nation everywhere. The Red [Communist] worker had turned against his homeland—not always without reason, since a homeland only for the affluent had often been like a wicked step-mother to him.

In Belgium, the Bolshevized worker paraded behind red banners carrying broken rifles. In France, military rebellions *à la* André Marty had been his work.³

In Germany, the Communists tore the epaulets from officers' shoulders. The homeland, as they saw things, was merely a concept cooked up by the "bourgeoisie." Marxism was international, anti-nation and anti-patriotic.⁴

Hitler, thanks to his revolutionary program of social justice and the immense improvements he brought to the lives of workers, had brought millions of proletarians back to the nationalist view—notably 6 million German Communists who had seemed forever lost to the love and defense of their homeland. They had even become its saboteurs, and without Hitler might have become its gravediggers.⁵

The true victory, lasting and of great scope, which Hitler obtained over Marxism, was this: the reconciliation of nationalism and socialism, whence the name "National-Socialism"—in fact the most beautiful name that any party in the world has ever borne. To the love of one's native country, normal but by itself too narrow, he united the universal spirit of socialism, bringing—not just in words, but in real life—social justice, help, hope and respect to the workers.

Before Hitler, nationalism was too often the exclusive fief of the bourgeois and the middle classes. On the other hand, socialism was the domain, almost always, of the working class. Hitler created a synthesis of the two. Is that any different from what an aging Charles De Gaulle attempted in France?⁶

The domain in which Hitler's actions are the most unrecognized is that of war strategy. Except for a man

named Raymond Cartier, who, in his book *The Secrets of the War Unveiled in Nuremberg*, established, with supporting documentation, the magnitude of the Fuehrer's military genius, it remains fashionable, among people who believe themselves to be intellectuals, to speak with an ironic condescension of Hitler's interventions in the operations of the war of his time. Yet it is Cartier who is right.⁷

The most sensational thing about Hitler was—and history will be obliged to recognize it someday—his military genius. An eminently creative genius, a blazing genius. The invention of modern strategy was his *oeuvre*. His generals applied his teachings with more or less conviction. But left to themselves they would not have been any better than the French and Italian generals of their generation. They thought in terms of the previous war, having hardly discerned, before 1939, the importance of the combined

action of aviation and tanks that Hitler made them employ.

Even De Gaulle, who is considered a precursor in this domain, was only partially so.⁸

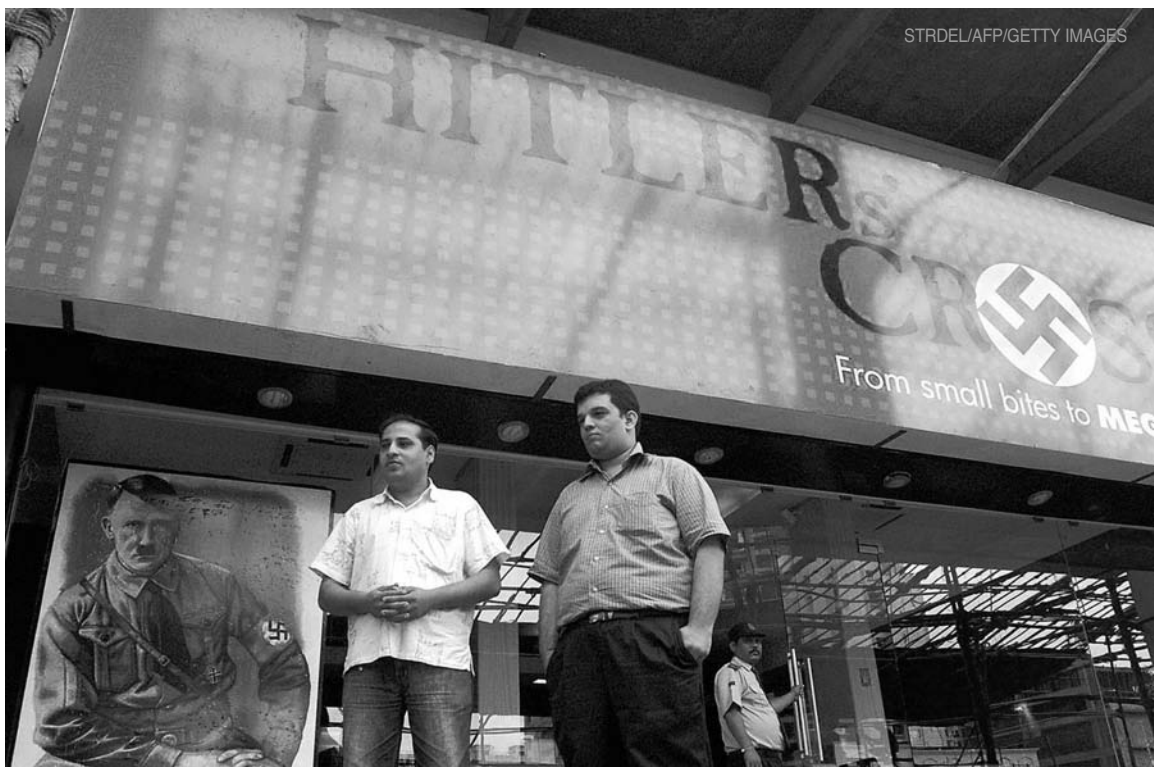
Hitler understood that enemy front lines could never be ruptured by battle tanks if they were dispersed into infantry battalions trudging along at pedestrian speeds, merely slow-rolling cannons with limited punch.⁹

Some German soldiers, remarkably, immediately grasped the importance of the new strategy that Hitler was explaining to them from the very beginning in 1934: the Guderians, for example, the Rommels, the Mansteins.

But to tell the truth, it was mostly a matter of little-known officers of lower rank. They too were discovered by Hitler who, feeling them receptive, was constantly pushing them and providing them with troops and equipment. Yet they were no more than a handful. The mass of the German generals up to 1940—stubborn or skeptical when faced with Hitler's novelties, remained the highly qualified specialists of an antiquated strategy that could not possibly have permitted the conquest in three weeks of the entirety of Poland nor enabled, especially, the fabulous motorized offensive from Sedan to Nantes and Lyons in May and June of 1940.¹⁰

Hitler was, militarily, an inventor. One always speaks of the mistakes he may have committed. It would indeed have been extraordinary if, while forced to constantly innovate, he had made none. But besides the strategy of the motorized massing of the forces of earth and air, which will be taught in military colleges until the end of time, he invented operations as completely different as the landings up and down Norway, the airborne conquest of Crete, the

"In Germany, the Reds tore the epaulets from officers' shoulders. The homeland, as they saw things, was merely a quaint concept cooked up by the bourgeoisie."



MUMBAI, INDIA: Even today the allure of Adolf Hitler lives on. In this photo taken in mid-August 2006, two Indians walk past the newly opened restaurant Hitler's Cross. The name and decor drew condemnation from the city's small Jewish community which said it would appeal to the owners to change them. The poster of Adolf Hitler (left) adorning the front window of the restaurant was removed following the protests. Since then, the restaurant owners, Satish Sabhlock and Punset Sabhlock, have buckled to political correctness and changed the name to simply "The Cross," with a bullseye replacing the ancient Aryan symbol of the swastika outside and in.

adaptation of armored warfare to the sands of Africa, which no one had thought of before—and even the massive airlifts. The Stalingrad operation (although ultimately unsuccessful) was more ambitious and complex than that of the Americans in the Berlin Airlift five years later.¹¹

Hitler had an encyclopedic knowledge of every detail of the German engines, every advantage or drawback of artillery pieces, every type of submarine or swift boat and the compositions of the fleets of every warring country. His knowledge and memory on all these subjects were stupendous. No one once caught him in a technical error. He knew a thousand times more than his best specialists.¹²

In addition, it was necessary for him to possess strength of will. He had it, always, to the supreme degree. Politically, his will of steel broke all obstacles, made him defeat the fantastic obstacles that had shattered all others. It led him to power in absolute conformity with the laws, recognized legally by the Reichstag, where his party, although the most numerous in the Reich, was a minority on the day that President and Field Marshal Von Hindenburg designated him as chancellor.

Strength plus stratagem: Hitler was clever, crafty, but also merry and teasing.

He is depicted as a crazed savage, rolling around in

fury on the floor, ferociously sinking his teeth into the carpets. Between us, I cannot visualize this mandibular exploit. I spent many days and nights near Hitler. Never did I witness these tantrums, so frequently claimed.¹³

That he did have rages occasionally is not at all impossible. What man bearing on his shoulders a thousand times fewer worries than Hitler bore has never lost his temper? What husband has not yelled at his wife, slammed doors, or broken a dish or two? That Hitler might sometimes get angry is certainly not inconceivable. It is all the more understandable given the plethora of sources of irritation: imbecilic generals who didn't understand anything, who retreated when ordered forward, who did not obey orders or who sabotaged them, collaborators who lied, vital war production schedules that were not met, setbacks that fell upon the Reich from all sides and lethal traitors in his entourage.

But even then Hitler, remarkably, was generally capable of remaining perfectly calm.

I remember an entirely typical case. One afternoon in the fall of 1944, I was visiting Hitler, having arrived with Heinrich Himmler in his long green car.¹⁴

We were having tea when, all at once, astounding news fell like a thunderclap in our midst:

British airborne divisions had successfully parachuted into Holland behind the Germans, in Arnheim, close to Nijmegen.¹⁵

This meant that Hitler's whole system of defense in the west was in trouble, and the access to the Ruhr was threatened in an immediate and direct fashion.

Since then it has been claimed that a Dutch traitor within the Resistance had informed the Germans of this plan in advance. That would have made the annihilation of these British divisions possible within a few days. It is a lie, one more lie, like so many others since 1945. I can say this since I was there when the news was announced to Hitler and Himmler. It stunned them.

But I also saw what came afterward: Hitler recovering in two minutes, convening his staff, analyzing the situation for two hours while going over the facts in his mind—then, in the general silence, dictating his orders slowly and without raising his voice. It was impeccable and magnificent. He finished. He asked for hot tea to be served. And until nighttime, having shut the drawer of war matters, he spoke to me about *laissez faire* capitalism. I assure you that he did NOT, that afternoon, eat mouthfuls of his carpet. He even joked a little; then he left quietly, slightly stooped, to go for a walk under the pines with his dog Blondie.

Not only were these stories of Hitler's violent rages a myth, but he was, in fact, a sensitive man, given to considerate actions. I saw him prepare sandwiches for one of his associates who was about to leave on a combat mission. One night in camp when I was talking with Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, he appeared, the teetotaler, bringing us a bottle of champagne to enliven our conversation.

Contrary to what everyone says, he was in fact a moderate.

On the subject of religion, he had his own particular position. He could not tolerate the intrusion of the clergy into political affairs, an attitude that was not in itself reprehensible. What struck me, on the other hand, was his concept of the future of religions.

In his view, it was pointless to fight or work against them; the discoveries of science, dissipating the mysteries so essential to the influence of the church, the increasingly comfortable living conditions, eliminating a misery that for nearly 2,000 years had brought so many unhappy beings closer to the church, would reduce more and more, in his opinion, the influence of religions.

"At the end of two or three centuries," he told me,

"some will have become extinct, others diminished almost to nothing."

It must be said that the crisis during recent years of all religions, and more especially of the Catholic religion, its retreat before Communism in the Third World, its forced collapse in white Europe, its doctrinal "adaptations," its retreat before Judaism (opposed in the past as the eternal enemy, with its members sent to the stake); its retreat psychology, its demagoguery, its devaluation of discipline, its tendency toward anarchy and dubious fantasies, certainly did not prove Hitler wrong. His view on this evolution, unimaginable then, had once more been prophetic.

The practice of religion did not embarrass him. I got permission from him for our Catholic chaplains to pursue their calling among our soldiers after we had become a brigade and then a division of the Waffen-SS. Our example spread. The most eccentric figure in the French division of

the Waffen-SS, called the Division Charlemagne, was a Catholic prelate, Monsignor Mayol de Lupé, a colorful giant, a commander of the Légion d'honneur and recipient of the Iron Cross, First Class. This prelate did not embarrass Hitler in any way, nor did our way of practicing our religion.

One morning while on a visit with Hitler, I went out, more devout than I am today, to attend morning Mass, and came upon him in a path through the fir trees. He had worked through

the night and was getting in a walk before retiring. I hailed him. We wished each other "good night" and "good day." Then, all of a sudden, he raised his nose, which had become rather thick as he aged, toward me:

"But, Léon, where are you going at this hour?"

"I am going to receive communion," I answered right away. A gleam of surprise danced in his eyes. Then he said to me affectionately:

"Well, the fact is, if my mother were alive, she would have gone right with you."

As his guest I never felt myself the object of the slightest scorn or suspicion because I was Catholic. Many times I even told Hitler that after the war, as soon as I had put my country back on its feet, I would leave off politics in favor of helping guide the moral and spiritual blossoming of the new European complex.

"Politics is just one sector. It is not the only one. Souls, too, must find their proper course in life and spread out their wings. The New Europe must make this development possible, easy and free-spirited."

At any rate, it was up to Christians to plant the flag of their ideals firmly in the new world that was coming. Even

*"By distinguishing ourselves
on the battlefield, the only
field of activity offered to us
at that time, we could plant
our own boots vigorously in
the flowerbeds of the Reich,
ready to participate in
. . . the coming era."*



Heinz Guderian, far left is considered the master of the Blitzkrieg method of warfare. **Erich von Manstein** and **Erwin Rommel** are thought by some scholars to have been the finest generals in the German World War II army, although others would vote for Guderian.

Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel (far right) was not only a professional soldier but also held rank equivalent to a cabinet officer in the German government. After the war, many German generals and lesser officers were treated as war criminals by the victorious Allies.

though some of the main leaders of the Third Reich were hostile to their religious convictions, Christians had to occupy terrain precisely as Catholic believers had done under Bismarck's rule, as well as under the French Republic of Emile Combes.

Suspicious that the Roman Catholic Church would undermine the Protestant, Prussian-dominated Second Reich, Chancellor Otto Von Bismarck launched a vigorous but failed attack against Catholic influence in the 1880s, which historians call now the *Kulturkampf* ("culture struggle"). The French Republic of Combes refers to the wave of secularism that swept France 1901-1905 under Prime Minister Emile Combes, a militant Freemason, who ended all teaching in public schools by priests, state salaries for the Catholic clergy, and other aspects of the 1801 *Concordat* that Napoleon Bonaparte had concluded with the Catholic Church.

These had not deserted their political responsibilities under regimes that, nevertheless, had expelled the religious orders from their convents, or imposed secular schools. In any case, one cannot fight except by being present, by hurling oneself into the fiercest part of the melee instead of fretting uselessly from afar.

Hitler was as he was. Genius has its excesses. But it also has extraordinary possibilities of creation and of divining the essence of things. Hitler as victor could have brought considerable possibilities to Europe, once it was unified by force of arms, but, also, indisputably, considerable perils to the [European] continent. In order to exploit the former and stave off the latter, the best thing was for me once again to have a strong position in my country. That was, in any case, my choice. Mere sulking during the long years of

victory of the Third Reich (and victorious it could have been—the great majority of Europeans strongly believed in 1940 and 1941 that it would be) would have eliminated us, the conquered, from any co-determination of our homelands' futures.

By distinguishing ourselves on the battlefield, the only field of activity offered to us at that time, we could plant our own boots vigorously in the flowerbeds of the Reich, ready to actively participate in the moral guidance of the coming era. Hitler, as a soldier, was appreciative of soldierly courage. A number of leaders of the occupied countries envied me a little because Hitler showed me, very conspicuously, an affection that was nearly paternal. The sentence he shot me while awarding me the Knight's Cross of the Iron Cross with Oak Leaves, in 1944, was repeated everywhere:

"If I had a son, I would want him to be like you."

But instead of going moldy in the political stagnation of their countries, those other leaders—nothing was stopping them—like me, could have set out to conquer, on the Eastern Front, the rights and the respect any soldier must grant to another who has spent years in combat, receiving two dozen hard-won decorations and a long list of injuries inscribed in both his body and his military records.

At any rate, a Europe of soldiers was being created. It was this young Europe that had dominated the continent by its strength, that had unified it by its solidarity at the front, that had shaped it by its ideals. The volunteers on the Eastern Front numbered, as is well known, more than half a million.

All had come to the Russian front still bursting with suspicions and complexes: The Germans had invaded our

countries, so we had no reason to love them. Some of them, in Berlin and in the occupied countries, irritated us by their overweening pride.

The Europe we wanted would not be created, as they pretended, by the gluing of our fingers to the seam of our trousers at attention in front of some German colonel or regional official. It would have to be created on equal terms—not by an omnipotent state imposing master-sergeant discipline on men seen as conquered, second-class foreigners.

Either equal Europeans or no Europe. Even in the middle of the war, even when were risking our necks every hour on the Front, side by side with the Germans—and they needed us, too—there were agents of the SD, the famous military intelligence called the *Sicherheitsdienst*, who did not hesitate to try to incite us to snitch on each other.

I discovered several of them, and I unmasked them before the troops, demanded official apologies from the German authorities, and made the offenders appear before a military tribunal, taking on myself the role of prosecutor. I succeeded in having them sentenced to several years of confinement in a fortress.¹⁶

In the gigantic administrative machinery of the Third Reich, agents and informers were not lacking. While slathering us with hypocritical flattery, some self-important Germans in Brussels, finding us insufficiently malleable, bombarded Berlin with *Geheimerberichte* (“secret reports”) in an attempt to smear us. I surveilled their shenanigans closely. They had gone so far as to make photocopies—seven copies each—of my letters to my family from the front lines.

When I returned to Belgium decked out with the *Ritterkreuz* [Knight’s Cross] after we smashed out of the Soviet encirclement at Cherkassy, all the German “big-wigs” in Brussels, who had seen the photos of Hitler receiving me with undeniable affection, realizing which way the wind was blowing, hustled out to my property in Lorraine to greet me. The chief of the SD was among them, a

colonel named Canaris, the same name as the head, and head traitor, of German military counterespionage, the *Abwehr*. (Adm. Wilhelm Franz Canaris finished his career, in April 1945, in a more elevated position than he had foreseen—suspended from a meat hook. [After first being hanged by the neck until dead. Canaris had been involved in the plot to kill Hitler.—Ed.])

When, in turn, my Brussels canary, this Col. Canaris, approached with honey-sweet words, in a stentorian voice I demanded of him, pointing to the letters SD embroidered on his tunic sleeve:

“Colonel, do you know what these letters mean?”

The canary turned crimson. He didn’t understand—because it was obvious that “SD” signified “*Sicherheitsdienst*.” My question in front of all the other generals stunned him. “What do you mean?” said his eyes.

“You don’t know? Well, let me explain it to you, Colonel: ‘SD’ means ‘Surveillance of Degrelle.’”

The twit would have flushed himself, if he could, down the toilet pipes. Everyone understood after the photos that it was time to no longer step on my toes—that I was wearing hard boots. Faced with those German schemers, my vigorous reaction paid off.¹⁷

Frankly, the German temperament did not always work in Germany’s favor. The Germans are often solemn, prim and overly touchy. But we French Belgians . . . humor works

better with us than ponderous platitudes.

On the Eastern Front, the new Europe came together. Not a Europe of shopkeepers anxious to increase their profits together, nor a Europe of military puppet governors, who had ruled their western fiefs under the occupation with such intolerance. But a Europe of soldiers, a Europe of idealists, who, welded by hardships endured together, had become but one new European youth, possessing but one political faith, and having but one common vision of the future.

As friends in a Europe of young, victorious soldiers, we would have proved, just as at the front, equal and united, throwing overboard the decrepit grand poobahs decked out in the corsets of their outmoded past.

The Waffen-SS—condemned so imbecilically and unjustly—this is what they were: the aristocrats of heroism, arousing reverence and respect from friend and foe, because they were the bravest, the most audacious, the ones who had ideals, and because they had been tried by sword and fire and plunged ever deeper into the fire to defeat it.

“Frankly, the German temperament did not always work in Germany’s favor. The Germans are often solemn, prim and overly touchy. But we French Belgians . . . humor works better with us.”

BELGIAN WAFEN SS GEN. LEON DEGRELLE fought not only for his country but for the survival of Christian Europe, preventing the continent from being inundated by Stalin’s savage hordes. What Degrelle has to say, as an eyewitness to some of the key events in the history of the 20th century, is vastly important within the historical and factual context of his time and has great relevance to the continuing struggle today for the survival of civilization as we know it. Gen. Degrelle was translated by **MARGARET HUFFSTICKLER**, a longtime European-American rights activist and gifted linguist.

People say they were in charge of the SS's concentration camps. The soldier of the *Waffen-SS*, giving his all in fierce fighting 500 or 1,000 miles from his own country, knew absolutely nothing about the concentration camps.¹⁸

Letters from our families sometimes took a month to reach us. The arrival of a newspaper was an event. The fighters didn't have the faintest idea about what the Jews were doing or what was being done with them in Europe at that time.

When we left for Russia not one Jew, to our knowledge, had yet been arrested for being a Jew anywhere in the west. The wealthy Jews had had plenty of time to clear out, and had taken full advantage of it.

The *Waffen-SS*, at the front, knew nothing of the fate of the Jews after 1942 who were reliving their perpetual ancient tragedy. Louis IX (Saint Louis) chased them out of France, and Isabella the Catholic, who chased them out of Spain, were not Nazis, as far as I know.¹⁹

The *Waffen-SS* gathered in a great cohort, such as neither Rome nor the Napoleonic Empire had ever known, the most remarkable soldiers not only of Germany but of all of Europe. The non-Germans fraternized in complete equality with the Germans. It seemed otherworldly sometimes. We were practically better treated than our comrades of the Reich. Few Germans were the object of as much affection and consideration by Hitler as I was—I, the foreign leader of a foreign division of his *Waffen-SS*.

Then why should we have feared the future, seeing the European unity that we formed—a million young men from Germany and 27 other countries, the most intrepid, resilient and the best armed of all Europe? Who would have dared challenge us? Who could have resisted us? The future no longer belonged to scheming old men, bound for future nursing homes. It belonged to young lions.

I knew Hitler in depth. I no longer feared the risk of teaming up in a common Europe with a genius who had transcended Europe's various regions and nations.

He told me, "After the war, I will change the name of Berlin so that it no longer represents the capital of just the Germans, but the capital of all Europe." This was a man who could create, forge, unite.

In comparison with such a creative vision, rising to the level of the most immense dreams of mankind—it was risky, certainly, but at the front we knew other risks—how could we choose a squalid cohabitation with the petit-bourgeois regimes we had back home, with neither any big vices nor any big virtues, where a disunited Europe



AFP/GETTY IMAGES

Above, Hitler's personality was enthralling, and, judging from this photo, the Fuehrer had the same effect on members of the animal world. Above, one of Hitler's dogs (Blondie perhaps) perches on a chair to view a portrait of his master. The date and dog are unknown.

had been at best splashing about, as before the war, in cowardly mediocrity?

It was then, just when we had banished our gravest doubts and were visualizing the boldest designs for a new world, that adversity fell upon us on us like an enormous collapsing wall. It was the day when, under the white and frozen skies of the Volga, there resounded the sinister crack of the capitulation of Gen. Paulus at Stalingrad.

IN THE NEXT INSTALLMENT of *My Revolutionary Life*, entitled "From Stalingrad to San Sebastian," *Waffen SS* Gen. Leon Degrelle recounts the awesome downfall of the Reich and his dangerous and daring escape to Francisco Franco's Spain.

ENDNOTES:

¹A German who grew up in a lifelong Communist family during both the Weimar Republic and the Third Reich and then spent time in Communist East Germany confirmed this. Friedrich Staehlmann told TBR: "When the common people got jobs, and all parts of Germany were reunited, Hitler was worshiped. He could do no wrong. It only began to change after the German cities were bombed and he was unable to protect. Before that he was like a god."

²The Great Depression was 50% worse in Germany than in the United States. In 1932 there was a nationwide wave of suicides among both men and women as unemployment payments and the pooled personal savings of many families ran entirely out. A German immigrant confirmed this: "Several times a day master mechanics, who had once been proud breadwinners supporting their families, would appear at the back door of our home, holding a whetstone, humbly asking my mother if, for a few marks, they could perhaps sharpen her scissors or kitchen knives."

³In early 1919, as the Russian people battled in their civil war to overthrow the genocidal Lenin and Trotsky's atrocious Red Army, military forces of the U.S., Britain and France (plus heroic, unofficial German volunteer forces, the Freikorps) aided the patriotic "White armies" then battling the Reds from the Baltic across the Ukraine to the Black Sea. A revolt led by the French communist boilermaker Andre Marty broke out on two battleships of the French Navy patrolling the Black Sea and helping White forces defend the Ukraine. The mutiny spread to the French infantry in Ukraine and back to navy ports in France itself. The Bolsheviks then retook the key city of Cherson in the Ukraine, and later the whole country, killing millions of workers and peasants. Marty later commanded pro-Soviet troops in the Spanish Civil War, executing, some say, 500 soldiers for "lack of zeal."

⁴"Workers of the world unite. You have nothing to lose but your chains!" was the climax of Karl Marx's *Communist Manifesto*. The world Communist song was *The Internationale*.

⁵One reason why Germany and its president, Von Hindenburg, turned to Hitler as chancellor in January 1933 was the fact that, trailing only the NSDAP, the Stalin-controlled Communist Party of Germany had become the second-largest party.

⁶Communists and leftists bedeviled De Gaulle throughout his career, where as president (1958-69) he combined social conservatism with a booming economy and social programs that raised many workers out of poverty. He resigned in disgust in 1969 after the May 1968 leftist riots, led by the German-French-Jewish Red, Daniel Cohn-Bendit, who was also, as it happens, red-haired.

⁷French historian Raymond Cartier, starting in 1946, wrote numerous relatively accurate books on military subjects for the French-speaking public, such as his *Les secrets de la guerre dé voilés à Nuremberg* (*Secrets of the War Unveiled by Nuremberg*) Fayard, Paris, 1946. David Irving's *Hitler's War* (1977) was the first major breakthrough work on Hitler's military genius in the English-speaking world. *Hitler: Bungling Amateur Or Military Genius?* by A. Schaefferberg (available from TBR BOOK CLUB for \$13 minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus \$3 S&H inside the U.S.) is a pithy, factual Revisionist discussion of Hitler the war leader who nearly defeated the United States, the USSR and the British empire with a fraction of their resources.

⁸De Gaulle did write three books in the 1930s demanding a modern, professional French army and advanced use of tanks, to the displeasure of Marshal Philippe Benoni Omer Joseph Pétain. At the same time Fuller in Britain, Sikorski in Poland and Tuchachevsky in the USSR were preaching similar ideas. But it was Hitler alone, using Gen. Heinz Guderian, who fully implemented the cutting-edge ideas.

⁹Whereas American Gen. George Patton understood that tanks had to race out ahead of infantry (see "Hell in the Huertgen," TBR September/October 2005, available for \$8 from TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003) most generals put troops on top of their tanks or had them walk behind them for protection. With this realization De Gaulle overturned the antiquated theories of the French General Staff. On the other hand, what De Gaulle had not grasped (and Hitler had) were the indispensable combinations of terrestrial assault: masses of tanks, only tanks, surging toward precise rupture points while simultaneous air assault by squadrons of dive-bombers, in overwhelming waves, crushed resistance at the breakthrough areas, opening the path for the massed tanks. Without the Stukas, the rupture of the French lines by the Panzer divisions near Sedan of May 13, 1940, would not have been possible. It was the massive plunge of a thousand Stukas over the left bank of the Meuse River that breached the lines and forced open the river passage. The word *Stuka* comes from the German word *Sturzkampfflugzeug* ("dive-fight-airplane"). *Kampf* in German means battle, fight or struggle.

¹⁰Adolf Hitler spent four long years as a common soldier in the trenches in World War I, where he also earned two Iron Crosses. He became as disgusted at the lack of innovations and the resulting imbecilic carnage as young soldiers on all sides of that

conflict, but unlike them, when he was older and had authority, he did something about it. See the DVD or VHS tape *Hitler: the Unknown Soldier* (available from TBR BOOK CLUB for \$30 minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus \$3 S&H in the U.S.) which also shows some of Hitler's remarkable watercolors of the French villages where he fought and contains a revealing interview with British historian Ian McKellen about Hitler, the model soldier.

¹¹The Berlin Airlift of 1948-49, run by the British Commonwealth and the United States, with France hurriedly building Tegel Airport, rescued many West Berliners, an island of 2 million in Soviet-occupied central (or so-called "East") Germany, from starvation and lethal hypothermia. Joseph Stalin had blockaded all roads from the western occupation zones of Germany into the city, located near the center of the Soviet zone. Over the course of 462 days, at the cost of the lives of 70 pilots, 278,000 cargo flights brought 2.3 million tons of food, coal and other vital supplies to the western half of the Reich's capital. Stalin finally ended the blockade, which he had initiated to protest Anglo-American moves to scrap the original plan for Germany as a neutral, unified state. The Luftwaffe airlift of 1942-43 of 250,000 German troops in the similarly surrounded city of Stalingrad failed because of intense Soviet anti-aircraft fire, Soviet fighter planes and harsh Russian winds and temperatures.

¹²Field Marshal Erwin Rommel flew to Hitler in 1944 to urge him to end the war—despite the daunting fact that the Allies were demanding unconditional surrender—but returned so bedazzled by Hitler's knowledge and willpower than he told his wife: "This man is Germany's destiny."

¹³Although Hermann Rauschning (*Conversations with Hitler*, 1939) is entirely discredited today by all serious historians, as is American pseudo-journalist William Shirer (*The Rise and Fall of the Third Reich*, 1960), those who remember the 1930s through 1960s will recall the outrageous defamations of Hitler that were presented as fact to the American public. As the U.S. government's 1943 "Office of Strategic Service Psychological Profile of Adolf Hitler," prepared by the Jewish psychiatrist Walter Langer, claims: "Even without this added touch of chewing the carpet [claimed by Wm. Shirer to have happened frequently in 1938] his behavior is still extremely violent and shows an utter lack of emotional control. In the worst rages he undoubtedly acts like a spoiled child who cannot have his own way and bangs his fists on the tables and walls. He scolds and shouts and stammers and on some occasions foaming saliva gathers in the corners of his mouth. Rauschning, in describing one of these uncontrolled exhibitions, says: 'He was an alarming sight, his hair disheveled, his eyes fixed, and his face distorted and purple. I feared that he would collapse or have a stroke.'" While not even Establishment historians still spread such tales, the slanderous damage, (especially that of the Shirer book, which has sold 20 million copies, each containing 1,264 pages of distortions and holocaust horror stories) has been done to generations of gullible readers.

¹⁴Himmler was nominally Degrelle's superior, since the Waffen-SS, although under German army control, was meticulously trained and equipped by Himmler's SS.

¹⁵Operation Market Garden was British Field Marshal Bernard Montgomery's plan to shorten the war by seizing two huge Dutch bridges over the Rhine. The debacle, with Allied paratroopers landing on top of an SS Panzer Corps, was the subject of the fairly accurate 1977 Hollywood film *A Bridge Too Far*, starring Dirk Bogarde, James Caan, Michael Caine, Sean Connery, Edward Fox, Elliot Gould, Gene Hackman, Anthony Hopkins, Hardy Kruger, Laurence Olivier, Ryan O'Neil, Robert Redford, Maximilian Schell and Liv Ullmann.

¹⁶One must certainly understand German suspicions as well, based on the antipathy for the German conqueror that Degrelle has here admitted. As was vividly proved by the events of July 20, 1944, the coup attempt in Germany against Hitler, Hitler's Europe was rife with plotters, and some, as Gestapo investigations proved, were right on the Eastern Front. Another question is why Leon Degrelle, as described in his narrative, could dare to openly confront the German military bureaucracy that, among other things, was feeding, clothing, arming and supplying his troops. Partly it was due to his high personal standing with Hitler, both for the courage discussed in the text and for Degrelle's similar political ideology, and partly it was the fact that Hitler and Joseph Goebbels had realized that Leon Degrelle, by personally bringing his fierce Belgian warriors far from home to the Russian front, had become the Waffen-SS "poster boy."

¹⁷Certainly, those Germans consciously plotting their nation's and Europe's defeat saw Degrelle just as Goebbels and Hitler did, as a bulwark of the war effort.

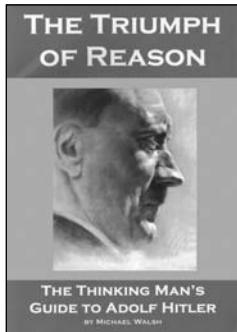
¹⁸Degrelle wrote these memoirs before "holocaust" Revisionism had begun to have an impact.

¹⁹St. Louis ordered the Jews expelled from France and in 1244 burned 12,000 copies of the Talmud in Paris; Isabella refers to the female half of the famous Spanish royal pair of King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella. In 1478, Ferdinand and Isabella established the Spanish Inquisition, largely to root out insincere convert Jews and heretics. In 1492 they sent Columbus "sailing the ocean blue" and expelled thousands of Jews.

Hitler

WHO WAS THIS MAN?

The Triumph of Reason: The Thinking Man's Hitler



MILLIONS OF WORDS have been written about Adolf Hitler. He and his era have been the subject of some 120,000 different published titles. However, few people living today have ever actually heard or read what Hitler *himself* had to say about a wide variety of topics. Now, in a fascinating survey, British historian Michael Walsh has compiled a highly revealing assembly of Adolf Hitler's thoughts and words. You'll find Hitler's point of view on: race & nationhood; racial & social awareness; Christianity; youth; education; women & women's rights; the law; economic observations; art & culture; Winston Churchill; Jewish power; and the rise of National Socialism. This is just a brief overview of the material that Walsh has culled from not only the pages of Hitler's *Mein Kampf*, but also from hundreds of Hitler's speeches, many largely lost to history. For the most succinct summary of Hitler's point of view, *The Triumph of Reason* will be your guidebook. Quality softcover, 72 pages, #369, \$14 minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

Hitler: Bungling Amateur or Military Genius?

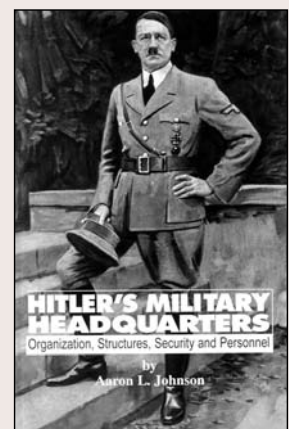


WAS HITLER A BUNGLING AMATEUR or a military genius? The answer is to be found in a wonderful little book by A.V. Schaerffenberg and published by Preuss Press. In this book, which includes 80 original Third Reich illustrations, the author tells us that Hitler was no insane fool and asks: "How could he have held off half of the world for six long years?" Chapters cover: Hitler the reluctant general; the roots of defeat; Reinhard Heydrich; prelude to war; the Czech and Polish powder kegs; the campaign in Poland; the Battle of Britain; the North African campaign; Operation Barbarossa; the war at sea; Dieppe; Stalingrad; the aftermath of war; and more. Many of the lies and misconceptions about Hitler's war strategy are set straight as are many of the misconceptions about WWII in general. In the book we learn that Churchill was no match for Hitler; the French were no peace lovers; Hitler's Operation Barbarossa probably saved Europe from brutal Soviet domination; and how the breaking of the Nazi codes gave the Allies an incalculable advantage in almost every battle. We also learn much about Goering, Guderian, Rommel, Mussolini, the disposition of the Waffen SS etc. The only real criticism is that the volume is not indexed. *Hitler: Bungling Amateur or Military Genius?* (softcover, 172 pages, bibliography, 80 illustrations in B&W, #442, \$13 minus 10% for TBR subscribers) is a must addition to anyone who wants a fresh look at Hitler and World War II.

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HITLER'S MILITARY HEADQUARTERS: Here is the most comprehensive pictorial tour and history we have ever found on the headquarters of Adolf Hitler, illustrated with over 350 photographs and maps. Just released from the preeminent publisher of military reference books, *Hitler's Military Headquarters* takes you inside the various bunkers from which Hitler conducted the German military effort during the course of the second world war. Arranged chronologically, it covers the Fuehrer's military bases of operations from 1941-1945; shows his headquarters and movements from 1939-1945; and follows Hitler's official visits to areas outside Germany from 1939-1945. Based on a book published by Druffel Verlag in Germany, numerous photos have been added from various archives as well as considerable unpublished material concerning the composition of Hitler's headquarters, the guards and bodyguards, plus info on higher ranking military and political staffs. You'll travel on the Fuehrer's special train from the headquarters of the Polish campaign to France, where Rommel himself picked the headquarters location. Find out about Ziegenberg Castle, fortified with protective bunkers and called the "Eagle's Nest," from which Hitler directed his offensive in the Ardennes in 1944 and other headquarters including "Wolf's Gorge," "Pine Mountain" and "Wolf's Lair." After the war the occupying forces and subservient German government officials went to great lengths to physically destroy as many of Hitler's homes and headquarters as they could, but some still survive in various forms of decay. Aside from some limited coverage, little has been written about Hitler's military headquarters, which were scattered on both fronts. Therefore, this work will be of great service to historians, researchers and military buffs alike. By Aaron L. Johnson. Published by James Bender. Hardcover, quality binding, glossy paper, 239 pages, over 350 photographs and maps in black and white, #204, \$36 minus 10% for TBR subscribers.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Old Testament

The Old Testament, being in part a “history” of the Jewish people, written by Jewish people, is of course much biased in favor of Jewish people. The Old Testament is called “holy,” but any book to carry such a title should be held to the highest standards of the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. But apply this standard to the chapters and verses of the Old Testament and you would be left with a much thinner book. Instead of “Holy Bible” being spelled the way it is, it should be called the “Holey Bible,” because for historical truthfulness, it is as holey as a sifter bottom.

PAUL YOUNG
California

Ancient Israel

Your May/June 2007 articles bravely debunking the supposed glories of King David and King Solomon’s ancient Israel were terrific. Keep up the good work.

WILLIAM FOX
Via email

The Death of ‘Moses’

John Tiffany’s provocative lead article “Fables of Ancient Israel Now Being Dissected” in the May/June TBR raises the question of how we are told Moses wrote the first five books of the bible. How then did he write about his own death? Deuteronomy 34:5: So Moses the servant of the LORD died there in the land of Moab, according to the word of the LORD. 6: And He buried him in a valley in the land of Moab, opposite Beth Peor; but no one knows his grave to this day. 7: Moses was 120 years old when he died.

Tiffany states that Spinoza mentioned a Spanish rabbi, Aben Ezra, c. 1090-1165, apparently the first to call attention to the misconception that Moses was the author of the Pentateuch, i.e., the rabbi was an early minimalist. H.L. Mencken presumably has referred to a 17-century Spanish rabbi, Abraham Ben Meir ibn Ezra, whom Tiffany appears to identify with 11th-century Aben Ezra.

One critical problem noted by ibn Ezra was that Moses supposedly wrote in detail about his own death. The only death reference I can find is in *Readers Digest’s Who’s Who in the Bible*. (310) Moses “was buried by the

Lord . . . in a valley of Moab. God kept the location secret . . .” so the place would not become a shrine of worship. (*No Readers Digest* reference for this vital information.)

Questions: Did Mencken err in equating Aben Ezra to Abraham Ben Meir ibn Ezra? As for the Lord burying Moses, this is certainly in the realm of the spiritual. And I can find no factual account of his death—unbelievable for one of the most important figures in the Old Testament, and chosen leader of the Hebrews for the flight out of Egypt and so many years of wandering in the Sinai Peninsula.

RICHARD R. POPHAM
Florida

[TBR does not get into spiritual or religious matters, just history and prehistory. Jewish scholar Abraham Ben Meir Ibn Ezra (Toledo, Spain—c. 1167) acquired a reputation as a poet, philosopher and scientist. Thriving in the golden age of Muslim Spain, he traveled extensively for 25 years and is famous for his *Yosod Mera*, a treatise on the philosophy of religion. A typo in the story got by our proofreaders. This 12th-century personality was not of the 17th century.—Ed.]

Modern Israel

I thoroughly enjoyed reading your article on the Judeo-Russian mafia. Much of what you wrote was new to me, but having a long acquaintance with matters Jewish and Zionist, it did not surprise me. I wonder if you can give me some idea of where I can find evidence for the legality of sex slavery and child pornography for non-Jews in Israel? This does not surprise me as the Jewish attitude to “goyim” is so “*uentermenschen*”-like that if it becomes more generally known about, Zion would be in trouble. Everyone thinks the Nazis invented the *uentermenschen*. No, the Jews had the concept 3,000 years ago and still have it today.

PHILIP ANDREWS
Via email

[There are no official numbers regarding the extent of sexual slavery and the trafficking of women in Israel, but there is a general consensus that it is becoming more prevalent. Traffickers and pimps earned \$50,000-

\$100,000 a year from each prostitute, resulting in a \$450 million industry. There is also a rapidly growing market for child pornography in Israel. It is sold freely.—Ed.]

Today’s Jews Not ‘People of the Book’

TBR’s May/June 2007 issue came in the mail today and seeing it was my last issue, I sat down to renew for two years. After sealing the envelope and setting it aside for tomorrow’s mail, I opened TBR to page five to find an attack on the veracity of the Bible. Here is a stone-cold fact: the author is accusing the “People of the Book” with being ancestors of those who today claim to be the People of the Book, which is the greatest lie since the Garden of Eden. The Jews of today are not the descendants of the Hebrew/Israelites of old.

L.R. SCHMITT
Oregon

The Seed of Abraham

There is no more of a legitimate claim to the land of Palestine by so-called “Jews” than if a band of armed Amerindians barged into my house, kicked me off my land and destroyed my home, paying me nothing for it, and justifying their atrocious actions by claiming they were empowered to do this because the Great Manitou told them it was OK as this land was forever to be exclusively for their race.

At any rate, the Bible in no way cancels any of the 10 Commandments, such as: “Thou shalt not steal. Thou shalt not murder. Thou shalt not bear false witness. Thou shalt not covet that which is thy neighbor’s.”

The Bible never said the descendants of the tribe of Judah alone have rights to this land. The Bible says God gave the land to the seed of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob. Ishmael was a son of Abraham, and his descendants are the native Palestinians today.

Eighty-five percent of world Jewry today is descended primarily from the Khazars (Ashkenazi) of the Eurasian steppes. Most Khazars do not even believe in Judaism but are atheists. These atheists, gangsters and non-Hebrew people claim they have a God-given right to take the land from the natives who [real history proves] have been there for millennia.

DONALD SMITH
Illinois

Time for Senseless Hate Over

Despite U.S. military documents in the National Archives that state otherwise, there are those who still embrace the myth that Japan in WWII employed thousands of “sex slaves.” Gen. Douglas MacArthur’s headquarters generated detailed reports of Japanese “comfort stations,” which were staffed by licensed prostitutes. Like brothels that were legally permitted in Japan at the time, the stations were highly regulated businesses, with specific fees, health screenings etc. Even with the San Francisco Treaty, treaties of cooperation with China and South Korea and support for U.S. foreign policy, there are still those who think Japan should be made to suffer. The war is over; the time for senseless hate is long past.

*D. LEE
Florida*

Southern History Censored

When I was a teenager in the late 1950s, I used to look forward to a TV series called *The Gray Ghost* starring Tod Andrews as John Singleton Mosby, the Confederate guerrilla officer of the American Civil War. His outfit was known as Mosby’s Rangers. I was surprised that over the decades that followed, these stories disappeared on TV.

Later I found out that it was still possible to see them again in video form, and I ordered the film by Crown Rights Media. To my disappointment, all of the battle scenes (and I remember that they were numerous) were edited out due to political correctness. The films that I have are not worth watching as a result. I don’t know whether I’ll find any film anywhere that will show the series uncut. Perhaps TBR will do an article on this oft-maligned military genius?

*E.G. TAKALA
Illinois*

The Siege of Budapest

In my article on the Siege of Budapest found in the May/June 2007 issue, you inadvertently misspelled my first name: it is spelled Gusztav. Also, under the last picture in the article on page 40, the correct word is *Hungarista*.

*GUSZTAV VERES
Ohio*

SEND US YOUR LETTER OR AN EMAIL!

Send your letters to TBR Editor, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003 or email editor@barnesreview.org. We reserve the right to edit letters for length but will retain the spirit of your letter.

There’s No Business Like Shoa Business

AND NOW without further ado—Here’s Auschwitz! (There’s no business like Shoa* business, so they say.) Apparently the good ole boys at TBR must have heard that the “holocultists” are not the brightest bulbs on the tree when it comes to evaluating demographic and forensic evidence, so out of the goodness of their hearts they prepared a photo tour of Auschwitz for some of the more cerebrally challenged. Given the Teutonic reputation for cold-blooded efficiency, things like theaters, swimming pools, saunas, soccer fields, brothels, post offices, 16 camp bands and orchestras, a complaints office etc don’t mesh at all with the alleged goal of mass extermination. I guess if they were told that marriages took place in the camp and that there were 3,000 live births and no infant deaths because of the excellent health care facilities, the holocultists’ spin would be that those monstrous Nazis just wanted more victims.

No wonder the holocultists have made it illegal to question their version of events in as many countries of the world as they could. If the general public knew about this, their extortion racket would be over, and after 15 or 20 years even the cerebrally challenged might begin to suspect something about their story didn’t have the ring of truth to it.

The Kosher Kountry Klub that Solzhenitsyn stayed at in the Gulag Archipelago wasn’t Red Cross inspected or anywhere near as considerate of their guests, but all Little Red can do is complain about how bad the situation deteriorated after months and years of saturation bombing of Germany’s infrastructure.

Suppose Hazleton, Pennsylvania was 90% bombed out and the local newspaper were put on trial by its subscribers for not publishing every day in spite of circumstances beyond its control. You would rightly think you were dealing with a bunch of criminally insane sickos to be punished for the effects you did not cause. It was, frankly, the Jews in the Roosevelt administration who demanded nothing less than unconditional surrender that were the cause of their own kinsmen’s emaciated and starving condition at the time the camps were liberated.

In short, the holocultists don’t have a leg to stand on when they insist that Allied bombing and war politics had no effect on the quality of life at Auschwitz [or the other labor camps run by the Germans] at war’s end. They must have known that something wasn’t right when photos of the stacked corpses of the Dresden firebombing victims were being passed off as “holocaust” victims. I hope the mass media lame brains get well soon, because as things stand they are one of the biggest impediments to improved quality of life and discourse in this country. The media is the enemy.

*DON COYOTE ESQ.
Pennsylvania*



Above, the lead page of the very popular “Auschwitz Photo Tour” crafted by Dr. Fredrick Töben of TBR’s contributing editorial board. Extra copies of TBR’s March/April 2007 issue available now from TBR for \$8 each. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to order extra copies to hand out. Use Visa or MC.

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